



Daily Report

East Asia

FBIS-EAS-93-230
Thursday
2 December 1993

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FBIS-EAS-93-230

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Japan

Hosokawa Again Hints at Rice Ban Compromise

OW0212044593 Tokyo KYODO in English 0433 GMT
2 Dec 93

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 2 KYODO—Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa signaled again Thursday [2 December] that Japan may compromise over its ban on rice imports so as to save world trade talks from collapse if the United States and the European Community (EC) settle a dispute over farm subsidies.

"If they say something, there might be something we have to say," Hosokawa told a group of reporters when asked whether he has any comment on ongoing talks between the U.S. and the EC in Brussels over farm subsidies.

He told the House of Representatives Budget Committee on Wednesday a compromise is necessary to solve rice problems, suggesting the government may change its policy of banning imports of foreign rice.

U.S. and EC trade negotiators were meeting in the Belgian capital in an eleventh-hour attempt to settle their dispute over how to cut farm subsidies as the Uruguay Round of global trade talks faces a December 15 deadline. The 116-nation Round, designed to overhaul the world trading system and write new rules on free trade, has been stalled for about three years mainly on the issue of how to liberalize farm trade.

Japan so far officially has rejected a key proposal put forward in the Round that would force it replace its ban on rice imports with tariffs that would be progressively cut.

Russia's Oil Project Debt Repayment/Cancelled

OW0212133193 Tokyo KYODO in English 1309 GMT
2 Dec 93

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 2 KYODO—Japan will give up a 60 billion yen loan it extended to Russia for an oil development scheme off Sakhalin, the head of the Japanese organizer of the project said Thursday [2 December]. The Russian Government has basically agreed to Japan's proposal to reactivate the development project, Michio Mutaguchi, president of the Japanese semigovernmental Sakhalin Oil Development Cooperation Co. (SODECO), told a press conference.

Mutaguchi said an existing contract whereby Russia is the major player in the project will be modified, paving the way for U.S. oil major Exxon Corp. to participate in the scheme.

The project area will be expanded to include Arkuta Dagi [name as received] which is believed to have good exploration potential, he said. Agreement on a new contract is expected to be reached by the end of June

1994 and Exxon will hopefully begin development activities in the summer, he said.

Japan has lent Russia 60 billion yen for oil and natural gas exploration expenses and was to be reimbursed with petroleum and natural gas. Seventy percent of the loan came from a Japanese Government institution.

Officials said the concession was a necessary step to break the current impasse in the development scheme.

Argentina's Menem Speaks at Keio University

OW0212120993 Tokyo KYODO in English 1122 GMT
2 Dec 93

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 2 KYODO—Argentine President Carlos Menem on Thursday [2 December] attributed the nation's "miraculous" economic recovery to "a 180-degree turnaround" in his party's 40-year-old economic policies. Menem, 63, now on a six-day official visit to Japan, said the policy reversal in his Justicialista Party was from one of total industrial nationalization pursued in the 1940s by Party Founder and Former President Juan Peron to his own privatization policy.

Peron introduced a policy of extreme industrial nationalization and heavy social welfare spending which was pursued over the next four decades, a policy which squeezed the national treasury and caused Argentina to incur foreign debts of 61 billion dollars by the end of 1991.

"Our party carried out a 180-degree turnaround," said Menem in a speech to 300 economists, politicians and journalists at a Keio University ceremony at which he was awarded an honorary doctorate.

"The Peronista Party, centralizing power thoroughly into the hands of the government, used to pursue an isolationist industrial policy, while the rest of the world was pursuing a trade liberalization economy," he said.

"My administration sold off state-owned concerns that used to cause the government to incur a deficit of 8 billion dollars annually," Menem said.

Menem took over from his predecessor Raul Alfonsin in 1989 when Argentina was being buffeted by hyperinflation in which prices doubled or tripled within a month. In that year, the inflation rate hit 5,000 percent.

The consumer price index hike is currently at around 8 percent a year. It marked zero in August this year, bringing the yearly figure to a single digit for the first time in two decades.

Gross domestic product (GDP), which suffered an annualized decline of 13 percent in the 1980s, registered a 5 percent growth in 1991.

In the degree presentation ceremony, Keio University Prof. Makoto Utsumi told the audience, "the reconstruction of Argentina represented a majestic experiment.

The example will contribute to the stability and development of the whole Latin American economy and the global economy."

Results of Nakanishi's Remarks on Constitution

Opposition Demands Resignation

*OW0212084393 Tokyo KYODO in English 0820 GMT
2 Dec 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 2 KYODO—Two opposition parties demanded on Thursday [2 December] that Defense Agency chief Keisuke Nakanishi be discharged from the post after he suggested that The Constitution should be revised to clarify the grounds for Japan's participation in U.N. peacekeeping missions. The Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) and the Japanese Communist Party decided to file the demand to the coalition government shortly after Nakanishi's remarks on Wednesday forced the House of Representatives Budget Committee to be adjourned Thursday morning, officials of the parties said.

Sadatoshi Ozato, chairman of the LDP's Diet Affairs Committee, told a press conference, Nakanishi made "thoughtless" remarks which even debased the Diet.

Replying to questions from an LDP lawmaker in the Budget Committee earlier in the day, Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa said, "cabinet ministers should make prudent remarks. I will ask Defense Agency Chief (Nakanishi) to be cautious about his remarks."

Nakanishi reiterated his remarks in the Budget Committee, saying, "the Constitution and the creation of the Self-Defense Forces (SDF) were not formulated under the assumption that SDF forces would be active overseas. We should thoroughly discuss whether it is acceptable for the SDF to be dispatched abroad."

For the coalition's part, Tomiichi Murayama, chairman of the Social Democratic Party, the largest of the seven parties in the ruling coalition, demanded Nakanishi decide for himself on whether to resign.

On Wednesday night, Nakanishi, while attending a study meeting of Shinseito [Japan Renewal Party] lawmakers of the House of Councillors in Tokyo said, "it is no good (for us) to stick to the Constitution, which was drafted half a century ago."

Nakanishi is a senior member of Shinseito and a close associate of co-leader Ichiro Ozawa, who has voiced his private view on the revision of the Constitution. The party was formed in June by lawmakers who bolted from the LDP.

In late November, Nakanishi also suggested the participation of the SDF in U.N. peace-making forces (as distinct from peacekeeping activities) would be within the terms of the Constitution.

Prime Minister Hosokawa's coalition government and previous governments have vowed to respect the Constitution and have voiced the view that the participation of the SDF in U.N. peace-making forces is unconstitutional.

The Constitution stipulates that Japan will reject the use of force as a means of resolving international disputes, and politicians and constitutional scholars have interpreted this statement as implying that Japan will not participate in collective defense security systems such as the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Japan participated in United Nations peacekeeping operations in Cambodia from October 1992 through autumn 1993, but this move prompted heated constitutional debate.

Murayama Comments on Remarks

*OW0212084993 Tokyo KYODO in English 0833 GMT
2 Dec 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 2 KYODO—Defense Agency Chief Keisuke Nakanishi should resign to take the blame for his remarks seeking a review of the Constitution in contravention of a ruling coalition accord to respect the charter, a coalition leader urged Thursday [2 December].

"It is a serious problem that he, as a cabinet minister, made a remark of vulgar taste and lacking common sense," Social Democratic Party (SDP) Chairman Tomiichi Murayama told a news conference. "He should decide himself on what course of action to take."

Nakanishi's remarks on Wednesday sparked a row between the ruling coalition and the opposition camp, bringing the deliberations in the House of Representatives Budget Committee on the second supplementary budget for fiscal 1993 to a standstill.

Noting seven partners of the coalition government have agreed not to revise the Constitution under the administration of Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa, the SDP leader said that the cabinet stance must be maintained.

Earlier, Murayama met in the Diet building with Kozo Watanabe, a leader of coalition partner Shinseito [Japan Renewal Party], to which Nakanishi belongs, and discussed the matter.

Murayama relayed to Watanabe his party's stance demanding Nakanishi's resignation from his cabinet post, Watanabe told reporters, adding he will confer with other Shinseito leaders on the issue.

In a separate news conference, Chief Cabinet Secretary Masayoshi Takemura said the government is closely watching the development of the lower house budget committee. The top government spokesman also said that Hosokawa will make a final judgment on the issue after talks between ruling and opposition parties are concluded.

Takemura declined comment on whether Nakanishi should give up his cabinet portfolio and only said, "both the premier and I share the view that the remarks were not prudent."

Hosokawa Criticizes Nakanishi

OW0212041293 Tokyo KYODO in English 0358 GMT 2 Dec 93

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 2 KYODO—Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa said Thursday [2 December] he will caution Defense Agency Chief Keisuke Nakanishi concerning his suggestion that the war-renouncing Constitution should be modified in order to clarify the grounds for Japan's participation in U.N. missions.

Hosokawa was replying to questions from Katsuhiko Shirakawa, a member of the opposition Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), on the second day of a four-day House of Representatives Budget Committee session, which is deliberating the second supplementary budget for fiscal 1993.

Hosokawa said, "Cabinet ministers should make prudent remarks. I will ask Defense Agency Chief (Nakanishi) to be cautious about his remarks."

Nakanishi, director general of the Defense Agency, had also commented that "the Constitution and the creation of the Self-Defense Forces (SDF) were not formulated under the assumption that SDF forces would be active overseas. We should thoroughly discuss whether it is acceptable for the SDF to be dispatched abroad."

Nakanishi's remarks sparked rows between ruling and opposition legislators and forced the Budget Committee to be adjourned at about 10.30 A.M.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Masayoshi Takemura told reporters the government is currently adopting a wait-and-see stance concerning Nakanishi's remarks.

Nakanishi, while attending a study meeting of Shinseito lawmakers of the House of Councillors in Tokyo on Wednesday night, said, "It is no good (for us) to stick to the Constitution, which was drafted half a century ago."

Nakanishi is a senior member of Shinseito (Japan Renewal Party), which split from the LDP in June and formed a coalition government in partnership with six other anti-LDP parties after the LDP lost its 38-year grip on power in the July 18 lower house election.

Nakanishi also said, "(We) had better discuss (the Constitution), to decide how it can be accommodated to present realities."

In an earlier reference to the Constitution, he suggested the participation of the SDF in U.N. peace-making forces (as distinct from peacekeeping activities) would be within the terms of the Constitution.

The coalition government of Prime Minister Hosokawa and previous successive governments have vowed to

respect the Constitution and have voiced the view that the participation of the SDF in U.N. peace-making forces is unconstitutional.

The Constitution stipulates that Japan will reject the use of force as a means of resolving international disputes, and politicians and constitutional scholars have interpreted this statement as implying that Japan will not participate in collective defense security systems such as the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Japan participated in United Nations peacekeeping operations in Cambodia from October 1992 through autumn 1993, but this move prompted heated constitutional debate.

Hosokawa Accepts Resignation

OW0212123993 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 1215 GMT 2 Dec 93

[Announcer-read report over video; from the "NHK News 9" program]

[Text] Just a little while ago, Keisuke Nakanishi, director general of the Defense Agency, submitted a letter of resignation to Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa at the prime minister's official residence and the prime minister has accepted the resignation.

Nakanishi decided to resign to take responsibility for bringing the Diet to a standstill. The Diet business has remained at a standstill over Nakanishi's remarks on the revision of the Constitution.

'Political Blow' to Cabinet

OW0212131293 Tokyo KYODO in English 1259 GMT 2 Dec 93

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 2 KYODO—Defense Agency Chief Keisuke Nakanishi resigned Thursday [2 December] to take responsibility for his suggestion that the Constitution be amended to allow more participation by Japan's Self-Defense Forces (SDF) in United Nations peacekeeping missions, government officials said.

Nakanishi visited Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa's official residence and tendered his resignation following a demand that he do so by two opposition parties, the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) and the Japanese Communist Party (JCP), according to the officials.

Nakanishi is the first among ministers of Hosokawa's cabinet to resign since the seven-party coalition government was inaugurated in August.

Nakanishi's resignation deals the first severe political blow to Hosokawa's cabinet, which has enjoyed high public support since August when it ousted the LDP from a 38-year unbroken grip on power, political analysts said.

Hosokawa accepted Nakanishi's resignation to resume stalled Diet discussions on a 708 billion-yen second

supplementary budget bill, whose early enactment is essential to boost the nation's prolonged economic slump, the officials said.

On Thursday morning, the LDP and the JCP boycotted a session of the House of Representatives Budget Committee demanding Hosokawa remove Nakanishi from the cabinet post, claiming that Nakanishi violated a constitutional provision obliging cabinet ministers to uphold the supreme law.

On Wednesday, Nakanishi told a study meeting of Shinseito (Japan Renewal Party) legislators, "the Constitution and the creation of the Self-Defense Forces were not formulated under the assumption that the SDF would be active overseas. We should thoroughly discuss whether it is acceptable for the SDF to be dispatched abroad."

Nakanishi, a senior member of Shinseito, one of the key parties in the coalition government, also said, "it is no good (for us) to stick to the Constitution, which was drafted half a century ago."

Nakanishi's comments were taken as a call to make the SDF play a more active role in U.N. peacekeeping operations by amending Article 9 of the Constitution, which prohibits the threat or use of force as a means to settle international disputes. The constitutional provision is widely interpreted to ban Japan from joining collective security activities even if they are orchestrated by the U.N.

Japan dispatched SDF engineering units to Cambodia for U.N. peacekeeping missions from October 1992 through September this year under strict conditions in the wake of heated debate in the Diet.

The coalition and opposition parties agreed to resume the lower house committee to discuss the supplementary budget bill on the condition that Nakanishi "assume political responsibility," Diet sources said.

A further delay in the committee debate on the budget would have a great impact on an already tight schedule in the current Diet session, which ends on December 15.

Hosokawa has pledged to implement political and electoral reform measures by the end of this year, indicating he would step down if he fails to do so. Debate on the political reform bills is not expected to take place until after the Diet deals with the supplementary budget proposal.

The government will be likely forced to seek an extension of the Diet session to have the package of reform bills discussed at the House of Councillors, analysts said.

Coalition Policymakers Agree on Stimulus Package

*OW0212020793 Tokyo KYODO in English 0157 GMT
2 Dec 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 2 KYODO—Chief Cabinet Secretary Masayoshi Takemura and policymakers from the seven parties in Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa's coalition government agreed Thursday [2 December] to set forth new economic stimulus measures as early as next Tuesday.

They agreed to include a large cut in income tax, relaxation of rules on land and housing transactions and steps to revive the stock market in the new measures, party officials said.

Takemura and the seven policymakers met to discuss how to deal with the prolonged recession and the stock market's plunge in recent weeks after Hosokawa on Wednesday promised economic reforms to rev up the economy.

Meet With Chief Cabinet Secretary

*OW0212035093 Tokyo KYODO in English 0323 GMT
2 Dec 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 2 KYODO—Policymakers from the seven parties in Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa's coalition government on Thursday [2 December] agreed in principle to hammer out new stimulus measures as early as next Tuesday. Among these measures could be a large cut in income tax, relaxation of rules on land and housing transactions, and steps designed to revive the weakening stock market, party officials said.

The policymakers met with Chief Cabinet Secretary Masayoshi Takemura to discuss ways to cope with the prolonged recession and the stock market's plunge in recent weeks after Hosokawa on Wednesday promised economic reforms to rev up the economy.

"While the recession is deepening, the government for its part must take action at an early date," one participant in the urgently called meeting was quoted as saying at the gathering. The participant appealed to Takemura for an income tax cut to be carried out before any hike of other taxes to finance it, but Takemura stopped short of making a clear answer, the officials said.

News that the policymakers had reached agreement on the need for new stimulus measures sent prices soaring on the Tokyo Stock Exchange, pushing the key Nikkei Stock Average up 761.88 points to finish the morning at 17,887.19.

The government had been scheduled to unveil a new stimulus package after the advisory group for economic restructuring, a blue-ribbon panel led by business leader Gaishi Hiraiwa, submits a final report December 16 on how to eliminate regulations that hurt business activity. But concern about recent weak economic data prompted the party policymakers to move up the timetable to next

Tuesday, when the Economic Planning Agency is expected to release a report on gross domestic product for the July-September quarter, analysts said.

The government to date has unveiled several packages of measures designed to jump-start the sluggish economy, but no significant effects have been felt yet.

Hosokawa told the Diet on Wednesday that the government will take whatever steps it can to prop up the economy, and he expressed deep concern about the stock market's tumble in recent weeks.

Saito Denies More Economic Measures in Pipeline

*OW0212100993 Tokyo KYODO in English 0951 GMT
2 Dec 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 2 KYODO—Vice Finance Minister Jiro Saito Thursday [2 December] denied reports that the chief government spokesman has said leaders of the ruling coalition parties had agreed to introduce an additional pump-priming package. "I understand that Chief Cabinet Secretary (Masanori) Takemura did not clearly state" additional measures in his press remarks, Saito told a regular press meeting, adding that he has not received any instructions on the matter.

Saito rejected reports about detailed plans, including easing of regulations and of the land-acquisition tax, in measures agreed earlier this week by Finance Minister Hirohisa Fujii and International Trade and Industry Minister Hiroshi Kumagai to stimulate the real estate market.

"There is still no concrete image" for the agreed measures, Saito said, noting they must be considered "under the framework" of the current land code. "We must of course avoid rekindling the 'bubble' economy," he added.

Saito also stressed that the centerpiece of the Fujii-Kumagai agreement is to pass the second supplementary budget as soon as possible and to emphasize the economy when forming the budget for fiscal 1994. As for the timing of drawing up the fiscal 1994 budget, he repeated that his ministry is eying "by the year-end."

Saito declined to comment on possible income tax cuts, stressing that the tax commission, an advisory panel to the prime minister, is now discussing tax reform for fiscal 1994.

Asked about the possibility of another discount rate cut, he said the key rate is already at a record low of 1.75 percent, and expressed hopes for its effects on the economy. But he noted, "it's better to be low than high."

Panel Urges Early, Sharp Income Tax Cuts

*OW0212050693 Tokyo KYODO in English 0438 GMT
2 Dec 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 2 KYODO—An advisory panel to Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa agreed Thursday [2 December] to call for early, drastic income tax cuts and a reduction in the tax on gains from real estate sales in its final report to be published in mid-December. The agreement came at a meeting of the advisory group for economic restructuring, headed by Gaishi Hiraiwa, chairman of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren), group officials said.

All the panel members agreed that the Japanese economy is in a serious slump, with many calling for urgent measures to promote economic recovery.

While members agreed on the need for income tax cuts ahead of a proposed hike in the general consumption tax from the present 3 percent level, they disagreed on the size of the cuts, the officials said.

Many members called for income tax cuts of more than 5 trillion yen, but others urged cuts of 10 trillion yen in income and other taxes.

To promote land transactions, all members agreed on the need to reduce the tax on profits from real estate sales, the officials said.

Government To Issue Deficit Bonds for Tax Cuts

*OW0212105293 Tokyo KYODO in English 1021 GMT
2 Dec 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 2 KYODO—Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa's administration has decided to issue bonds to finance tax cuts as a means to prop up the sluggish economy, government sources said Thursday [2 December]. They said the administration now plans to slash income tax and local residence tax by a total of 5 to 6 trillion yen, effective in January next year.

To fill the consequent revenue shortage, the government will float deficit-financing "bridge bonds," the first issue of such bonds since fiscal 1989, they said.

The decision represents a policy shift from the previous stance of the administration that no tax cuts should come until the timetable for raising the consumption tax has been firmly set. It will deal a blow to the Finance Ministry, which has been dead set against issuing deficit-covering bonds for fear of worsening the government's fiscal standing.

The government was considering a raise in the consumption tax around the spring of 1995, while implementing tax cuts ahead in January 1994. The government, however, has been forced to go ahead with tax cuts without any solid guarantee of a tax hike because of the strong opposition to the raise from some parties in the coalition and the growing calls for stimulating consumer spending, the sources said.

The income tax reduction plan will be included in the government's tax reform initiative for the next fiscal year that begins next April, they said.

Although the government will cite a consumption tax hike as an important topic for tax reform for fiscal 1995, the sources said it is unlikely to be implemented in the spring of 1995 as the government had hoped.

North Korea

KCNA Responds to Remarks by CIA Director

SK0212112193 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1106
GMT 2 Dec 93

["United States Must Know its Dialogue Partner Well"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, December 2 (KCNA)—U.S. CIA Director Woolsey reportedly let out a provocative war blast against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on November 30.

In this bellicose outburst, he said it is "important to make combat preparations" to attack the DPRK and "possibility of war cannot be ruled out".

This is an exasperating remark that could be uttered by none other than a trigger-happy element intending to push the situation on the Korean peninsula to the brink of war.

All the more serious is the fact that, as Woolsey said, "the President issued this instruction."

We cannot but take a very serious note of the fact that U.S. President Clinton "ordered combat preparations" inwardly, not long after he threatened that any one who "venture an attack will have to pay dearly for it", obviously hinting at the DPRK, when he was announcing results of the U.S.-South Korea "summit talks" some time ago.

Such remarks of the U.S. authorities are a crude breach of the DPRK-USA joint statement and perfidy against the dialogue partner. It cannot be construed otherwise than an act to block the third round of DPRK-USA talks.

The recent powder-reeking, bellicose outbursts of the U.S. authorities suggest that their clamour about "pre-conditions" is motivated by a sinister political intention. This makes us wonder whether the United States truly seeks a negotiated solution of the nuclear problem on the Korean peninsula or persistently pursues a hostile policy for stifling the DPRK.

The United States which has deployed many nuclear weapons in South Korea and is constantly presenting a nuclear threat to the DPRK, is now crying that the "possibility of war cannot be ruled out", provoking it which has neither intention nor capacity to develop nuclear weapons. This is really a shameless act reminding us of a thief crying "stop thief!"

If the United States intends to bring the DPRK into submission in league with Japan and South Korea by means of pressure, "sanctions" and force of arms through the "international cooperation system," it is a big mistake.

No coercion and threat can solve anything.

The United States must discard the old conception of confrontation of the cold war era and promptly stop the foolish moves to contain the DPRK with strength.

It must act properly, knowing well of its dialogue partner.

President Clinton's Remarks on Japan Viewed

SK0212043493 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0424
GMT 2 Dec 93

["Short-sighted Thinking Pattern"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, December 2 (KCNA)—U.S. President Clinton recently told a press conference "Japan does not want to become a nuclear state," defending its nuclear armament. This comes under fire in papers here today.

A NODONG SINMUN analyst says:

It is well known a fact that Japan has already become a semi-nuclear state and is now trying to be a full-fledged nuclear state.

Japan has stockpiled larger quantities of plutonium than necessary, completed a nuclear weapon launching system long ago and has advanced nuclear technology. It is able to make nuclear weapons anytime, if it wants.

It goes without saying that Clinton is well aware of this.

While defending the dangerous nuclear policy of Japan, he is charging the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with the "nuclear problem." This is precisely an expression of the U.S. double-standard policy. Apparent is the purpose pursued by the U.S. Chief Executive in trying to term Japan, a nuclear power, a "non-nuclear state" and the DPRK, a non-nuclear state, a "nuclear state." It is to calm down the apprehensions ever growing in the United States for Japan's nuclear armament to meanly court its good faith, strengthen "cooperation system" with it and thus direct its sharp edge to stifling the DPRK.

The U.S. Chief Executive must be mindful that his encouraging Japan's nuclear armament may bring unfavorable consequences to the United States tomorrow.

The United States must clearly understand that Japan which it is calling an "ally" now may bring a great disaster to it tomorrow.

A MINJU CHOSON analyst says the U.S. authorities must stop nuclear threat to other nations and refrain from defending Japan's nuclear armament.

U.S., Japan Trying 'To Isolate' Pyongyang

*SK0212111193 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1059
GMT 2 Dec 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, December 2 (KCNA)—Japanese Prime Minister Hosokawa in his talks with Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Forces in the Pacific, Larson, November 30 said Japan would "counter the nuclear problem" of the DPRK "in cooperation with the United States," according to a report.

His remarks reveal the criminal scheme to strengthen the "cooperation system" with the United States to isolate and stifle the DPRK on the pretext of "suspicion of its nuclear arms development".

The "suspicion of nuclear arms development" by the DPRK is a fiction invented by hostile forces to slander and stifle the DPRK.

Hosokawa raised a hue and cry over the "nuclear problem" of the DPRK again, urging "cooperation with the United States" and "counteraction" at a time when the honesty and transparency of the DPRK's nuclear policy have been recognised worldwide. This clearly shows how frantic Japan is in its attempt to stifle the Korean-style socialist system centred on the masses in collusion with the United States.

Underlying the utterances of Hosokawa is a criminal intention to invade our Republic while making haste with their nuclear armament on the plea of "nuclear threat" from the DPRK.

This is well borne out by the recent remarks of Director General of the Defence Agency of Japan, Nakanishi, that "Japan will take an appropriate countermeasure in case an abnormal incident occurs" on the Korean peninsula.

Such facts clearly prove that the Hosokawa government is little different from the successive reactionary Governments of Japan which had resorted to hostile policies against our Republic and the Japanese authorities have not abandoned their inveterate bad habit of picking a quarrel with the DPRK.

Larson's words are also problematic. He said "relations with Japan are most important in the security matter". This is an open revelation of the crafty artifice of the United States to stifle the DPRK in conspiracy with Japan.

The United States and the Japanese authorities must stop the sinister act of throwing a wet blanket over our sincere efforts to solve the nuclear problem on the Korean peninsula.

Statement on Japanese, Russian Nuclear Disposal

*SK0212114593 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1111
GMT 2 Dec 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, December 2 (KCNA)—The director of the General Bureau of Maritime Supervision of the

DPRK issued a statement today bitterly denouncing Russia and Japan for wrecking the sea environment in violation of the international convention on protecting and conserving it.

The statement says:

Although a serious view was taken of the nuclear waste dumping into the sea by Russia and Japan at the 18th meeting of the International Maritime Organisation in London, these countries declared they would not stop it. This shows they are ready to commit any criminal act for their interests, remaining indifferent to the safety of the Korean people and other peoples of the Pacific coasts and international law.

Both Russia and Japan are signatories to the London convention on preventing the pollution of oceans. Their nuclear waste dumping into the sea entirely conflicts with the idea and demand of the International Maritime Organisation on making the seas clean and peaceful; it is a criminal act that can never be allowed either in view of international law or in view of morality among nations.

For Russia and Japan to call for the DPRK's "compliance with the nuclear safeguards agreement" while taking the lead in violating international law reminds one of the guilty party filing the suit first.

Russia and Japan must immediately stop dumping nuclear waste into the East Sea of Korea and the Pacific, pull up the already dumped waste without delay and punish those responsible for it.

Russia and Japan must know that if they continue dumping nuclear waste into the East Sea of Korea and the Pacific, ignoring the people's demand for the protection of sea environment, they will be held responsible for all the consequences arising therefrom.

Nepal Workers Party Secretary Interviewed

*SK3011112293 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1035
GMT 30 Nov 93*

[“Korea Vigorously Advances Along the Road of Independence”—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, November 30 (KCNA)—Korea is vigorously advancing along the road of independence, not yielding to any outside pressure.

Prem Suwal, secretary of the Nepal Workers and Peasants Party, said this in an interview with a KCNA reporter on November 26.

He went on:

“Free medical care, free education and other benefits from the state and devotion of the working people to the society and the collective, this can be seen only in Korea.

“The Workers' Party of Korea works out and carries on the policies reflecting the will and desire of the popular

masses. This is why the Korean people accept the decisions and instructions of the party as their own and carry them through. The dear leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Chong-il finds himself always among the people and administers politics of love and trust for them.

"The amazing successes made by the Korean people in the socialist construction are unthinkable apart from the singlehearted unity of the party and the masses and his tested leadership.

"Korea vigorously advancing with conviction of victory in high spirit under the wise leadership of the great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il will shine brilliantly, standing high as a fortress of revolution which always gives conviction of victory to the world people."

Foreign Press Reports on 'Singlehearted Unity'

SK0112151593 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1507 GMT 1 Dec 93

[Text] Pyongyang, December 1 (KCNA)—Foreign newspapers reported about the singlehearted unity of Korea.

The Zimbabwean paper TIMES November 17 said that in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea today all the people are closely united around Comrade Kim Chong-il, supreme commander of the Korean People's Army.

Korea is vigorously advancing along the road of socialism chosen by itself without the slightest vacillation on the basis of singlehearted unity, which firmly guarantees socialism, stressed the paper.

The Zairean paper LA NATION November 22 in an article titled "Korean Youth, New Generation of Nation" said that in Korea today the young people are united in one mind around Comrade Kim Chong-il, thus firmly guaranteeing the inheritance of the tradition of unity through generations.

The paper continued:

The young people of Korea are determined to fulfil the orders of Comrade Marshal Kim Chong-il, supreme commander, at the cost of their lives.

When a semi-war state was declared in the DPRK in March on the order of comrade supreme commander of the Korean People's Army against the manoeuvres of the enemy, more than 1.5 million youths and students volunteered service in the People's Army.

The young people of Korea are now determined to defend the interests of the country and the people, frustrating the attempts of the imperialists and reactionaries to stifle Korean-style socialism.

Kim Chong-il Sends Military Commission Thanks

SK0212090093 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 2100 GMT 30 Nov 93

[Text] The dear leader of our party and people and supreme commander of the Korean People's Army [KPA] Comrade Kim Chong-il has sent thanks to those veterans of the Fatherland Liberation War in Anak, Chaeryong, and Sinwon counties who actively contributed to agricultural production this year.

The veterans have voluntarily formed veteran work teams, created large areas of cultivated fields, and increased per-chongbo [one chongbo equals 2.45 acres] grain production by undertaking farm work at the cooperative farms dry and paddy fields where production used to be poor. They are now doing well in preparing for next year's farming, vigorously encouraging the members of the cooperative farms.

Two hundred ninety veterans in Anak County turned a riverside area of Ogok-ri into a paddy field worth of a chongbo, saying that defending the agricultural front is as important as was defending the hills of the fatherland during the war. They applied 50 tons of good fertilizer in every chongbo over many chongbos of corn fields. Then, they did good farm work according to the chuche farming method and reaped about 10 tons of unhusked rice and about 150 tons of corn to donate to the country. They have produced more than 100 tons of manure and have secured some 4,700 pieces of small farm implements for next year.

Veterans in Changgok-ri and Naerum-ri, Chaeryong County, have cultivated 1.8 chongbo of reed fields on a riverside and undertaken farm work in a corn field of a cooperative farm where production used to be very low because the field was rocky. By so doing, they produced 12 tons of unhusked rice and 50 tons and some 400 kilograms of corn. With this spirit, they have now turned out to cultivate reed fields to create five chongbos of paddy fields.

Two hundred fifty veterans in Sinwon County actively obtained sources of manure to increase production in the corn fields of about 30 chongbos and applied several tens of tons of manure in every chongbo. By so doing, they made the cultivated fields very fertile and attained the proud achievement of increasing corn production by three tons and about 700 kilograms more than last year.

The dear comrade leader has recently highly assessed their accomplishment and sent thanks of the Military Commission of the party Central Committee and of the supreme commander [tang chungang kunsawiwonhoewa choegosaryonggwam kamsa].

Gatherings were held on the spots on 29 November to convey thanks sent by dear Comrade leader.

The gatherings were attended by Comrade Paek Pom-su, responsible secretary of South Hwanghae Provincial

Party Committee and chairman of provincial People's Committee; functionaries concerned, veterans, and working people.

Thanks to the Military Commission of the party Central Committee and of the supreme commander sent by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il were conveyed at the gatherings amid thunderous applause.

Debates were held at the gatherings. Participants in debates said the thanks that the dear comrade leader has sent reflect his warm affection and consideration for our veterans. They said they would keep the joy and gratitude deep in their hearts and even more vigorously struggle to increase agricultural production. They said that they would create more cultivated lands and continue to make fields more fertile to actively increase per-chongbo grain production.

They stressed that they would remember the duties of those veterans who are extremely valued by our party, maintain loyalty to the party and leader [suryong] as their faith, conscience, principles, and life, and make their following generations endlessly loyal to the party and leader [suryong].

A letter of pledge to the dear leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Chong-il was adopted at the gatherings.

Premier Kang Reads Message to 'Frontrankers'

SK0212101593 Pyongyang Korean Central
Broadcasting Network in Korean 0610 GMT 1 Dec 93

[Congratulatory message of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, WPK, to the national meeting of frontrankers with noble communist virtues delivered by Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and premier of the DPRK Administration Council, at the meeting held on 1 December at the 8 February Hall of Culture in Pyongyang—recorded]

[Text] At a time when the entire party, all of the people, and the entire Army are vigorously accelerating the revolution and construction with overflowing faith and optimism under the revolutionary banner of the chuche idea a national meeting of frontrankers in noble communist virtues has opened amid the deep interest and expectation of the people throughout the country.

The national meeting of frontrankers [songuja] in noble communist virtues is a meeting of loyalty which will demonstrate to the world the superiority and might of the popular masses-centered socialism of our own style by widely introducing the noble communist virtues displayed among our people under the party's leadership. It is also a historic meeting which will mark an epochal occasion in further strengthening invincible unity and cohesion of the party and the people and vigorously

advancing the chuche revolutionary cause in conformity with the demands of the developing revolution. [applause]

The WPK Central Committee extends warm congratulations to the participants of the meeting and the working people throughout the country who have been greatly contributing to further strengthening single-hearted unit of our people and to accelerating the socialist cause of chuche by devoting their all to the fatherland, the people, collectives, and comrades with lofty loyalty to the party and the leader [suryong] and with noble collectivist spirit, and warm human love. [applause]

Fostering all members of society into chuche-type revolutionaries who struggle for the party, the leader [suryong], the fatherland, and the people and treasuring the interests of society and collectives over the interests of individuals, are important issues related to the destiny of the socialist cause.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has always given priority to ideological remolding work over all other works in the whole course of the revolution and construction and created great examples of the communist virtues of warmly loving the people and devotedly serving them according to the idea of "believing in the people as in heaven." He has also elevated the education and remolding of people in the communist way as the most important task following the complete establishment of the socialist system and has vigorously promoted it as a work for the masses themselves.

Our party has treasured every bud of communist deeds and traits displayed among the working people, actively put them to the fore, and let all the people follow their examples. Thus, it has seen to making living and working in the communist way a trend throughout the whole society.

The noble features of devotedly struggling for the party and the revolution while totally entrusting one's own destiny to the party and of helping and leading each other while devoting one's all to the society and collectives are being enhanced among our working people under the party's leadership, and numerous frontrankers with noble communist virtues have appeared. The frontrankers in noble communist virtues are true revolutionaries who are discharging their duty and obligation as revolutionary fighters with infinite loyalty to the party and the leader [suryong]. [applause]

Cherishing in their hearts the faith that the firm guarantee for the victory of the revolution, the bright future of the fatherland and people, and the happiness of all of us lie in upholding the party and the leader [suryong], the frontrankers in noble communist virtues have resolutely safeguarded and defended the party and the leader [suryong] and brilliantly embodied their ideology and leadership. Thus, they have played major roles in establishing a revolutionary view on the leader among the entire party and the whole society.

The frontrankers in noble communist virtues, accepting the implementation of the party's intention and ideas as their loftiest mission, are struggling to implement the party's line and policy by dedicating their all.

Party members, working people and youth of new generations who have been trained and fostered by our party, highly displayed creative wisdom and passion by voluntarily participating in the most difficult and arduous domains of socialist construction. Thus, they made the entire society overflow with the spirit of struggle and optimism and effected constant innovations in production and construction.

By cherishing a lofty sense of patriotism and ardent revolutionary spirit to better contribute to the prosperity and development of the nation and to the victory of the revolution, our working people are unselfishly doing many good deeds and are thus touching the people's hearts. Our working people are highly displaying laudable traits to love and sincerely help the People's Army, our party's revolutionary armed forces, with warm fraternity.

With pure revolutionary conscience and noble virtues, the frontrankers in noble communist virtues are displaying a sense of endless devotion and self-sacrificing spirit for society, groups, and revolutionary comrades under the slogan, "One for all, all for one!" They are the genuine model for socialist working people.

Beautiful virtues are highly displayed among our working people in subordinating the interest of the individual to society and the group, in looking after and loving their revolutionary comrades, and in seeking the value and happiness of life from them.

It is a true aspect of our country and our people who formed the entire society as a harmonious and happy family and share each other's destiny, that all people are united with the party and the leader in one mind and display noble laudable virtues of sacrificing oneself for the group and comrades without seeking any reward or honor. [applause]

A great number of laudable communist acts have been created among our working people and the ranks of frontrankers who live and work in a communist way have swelled consistently. This is a great victory of our party's *chuche* idea and politics of benevolence, and is a brilliant fruition of our party's indoctrination to influence the people by positive example. [applause]

At a time when mankind's dignity and beautiful virtues are being cruelly trampled underfoot in a mammonish capitalist world of immoral rampages, our working people have highly displayed a lofty communist ethics and outlook on life. This vigorously demonstrates the superiority of the popular mass-centered socialism of our own style in which mankind is regarded as the most precious existence and everything develops according to the demands and aspirations of the popular masses. [applause]

The WPK Central Committee highly appraises the frontrankers in the beautiful communist traits for having displayed noble ideological, spiritual and moral traits by cherishing unfailing loyalty to the party and the leader and warm love and self-sacrificing spirit for the nation, the people, the group and comrades, and for the feats they registered in making our society a pure and firm social and political organism and in developing and accomplishing socialism of our own style. [applause]

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: By giving priority to the work of occupying an ideological fortress, we should foster all members of society to be communist-type men with lofty, independent, ideological awareness and creative ability. We should make the entire society a communist group united on the basis of comradeship.

Today we face an important and honorable task of smashing various challenges and disturbance maneuvers of the imperialists and reactionaries by vigorously accelerating the work of fostering all members of society to be genuine *chuche*-type revolutionaries. Thus, we should defend, protect and further develop our socialism.

The unfailing loyalty to the party and the leader is the loftiest expression of beautiful communist traits and is an ideological and political source of all beautiful deeds and models displayed among our people.

All the working people should firmly arm themselves with our party's *chuche* idea and should regard the unfailing loyalty to the ideas and leadership of the party and the leader [*suryong*] as firm faith, will, and lofty principle.

Regarding the fact that they are led by the great leader and the great party as the greatest fortune, all working people should deeply cherish the pride in carrying out the revolution under the leadership of the party and should more highly display the sense of loyalty in the practical struggle to implement the party's line and policy. [applause]

Popular mass-centered socialism of our own style demands a new genuine socialist human relations and a new socialist lifestyle. With warm love of men and principles of comradeship, our working people should attain communist-type human relations in which they devote everything to society, groups, and revolutionary comrades and help and lead each other without selfishness. Thus, we should consolidate our singlehearted unity into a more indomitable one and constantly strengthen the political and ideological might of socialism of our own style.

We should make all members of society firmly unite with each other based on the revolutionary principle and comradely love in a manner worthy of destiny-sharing members of a social and political organism. Joys and sorrows should be shared amid the struggle to overcome all difficulties on the road of advance. Thus, we should give full play to the pull and vitality of *chuche* socialism.

It is a noble outlook and lofty virtue of communist revolutionaries to ardently love their nation and their people and to dedicate their body and hearts to the valuable struggle for prosperity and development of the fatherland and for the happiness of the people.

All the working people should responsibly and sincerely carry out their assigned missions in order to realize our party's profound economic construction plans. Thus, they should actively contribute to firmly consolidating the self-reliant foundation of socialist economy and to enhancing the people's living standards.

We should encourage our working people to vigorously rise in the struggle to generate speed in the general march of our style of socialism and to constantly effect new innovations and upsurges on all fronts of socialist construction.

Wherever or whatever work they undertake, all the working people should resolve to struggle for the prosperity and development of the socialist fatherland and should devotedly fight to accomplish the socialist cause.

The working people and youth who are the genuine masters of our society should actively rise in difficult and arduous domains and should make substantive achievements in creating valuable lives so that they become genuine patriots and communist revolutionaries loved by the nation and the people.

Party organizations at all levels and workers' organizations should more thoroughly embody our party's traditional indoctrination to influence people by positive example so that a greater number of beautiful communist deeds are created and popularized among the working people and are deepened and developed nationwide.

All domains and units should heighten the social (?consciousness) of the frontrankers in beautiful communist traits and should actively carry out the work to support and help them so that the entire society will be filled with the trend of living and working in a communist manner.

The WPK Central Committee firmly believes that our working people, upholding the party's leadership, will further accelerate the socialist construction by highly displaying the sense of patriotic devotion, the sense of service to people, and beautiful comradely love, will endlessly glorify popular mass-centered socialism of our own style, and will thus excellently repay the party's great trust and expectations. [applause]

The WPK Central Committee

[Dated] 1 December 1993 [applause, shouting of unidentified slogans]

Daily Discusses 'Noble Communist Virtues'

SK0212082293 Pyongyang Korean Central
Broadcasting Network in Korean 0523 GMT 27 Nov 93

[NODONG SINMUN 27 November special article: "Brilliant Victory of Our Party's Ideology on Communist Human Reform"]

[Text] With each passing day, noble communist virtues [sunggohan kongsanjuui mipung] bloom among our people. A historically unprecedented meeting of forerunners of communist virtues [kongsanjuui mipung songuja taehoe] will be held soon in our country. This meeting will be all the more meaningful and significant as it will be held at a time when we greet the 35th anniversary of the publication of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's immortal classical work, *On Communist Indoctrination*.

The ideology on communist human reform expounded by the respected and beloved leader has been further deepened and developed and extensively embodied by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. In the 5,000 year-long history of our nation we have never witnessed such a period as today when our people are vigorously demonstrating the superiority of our ideology and morality to the world and bringing genuine human relations into full bloom at every corner of our society, upholding the great leader [widaehan suryong] and the great leader [widaehan yongdoja].

Having promoted our people's ideological and mental world onto a new high stage by brilliantly resolving the question of human reform, the most difficult and important historic task in the course to socialism to turn our society into a harmonious, united, invincible united body united with one ideology and will, the guidance achievements of the dear comrade leader will radiate brilliance forever.

1. Our socialist society led by the great leader [widaehan suryong] and the great leader [widaehan yongdoja] is a society in which genuine, communist human beings of chuche type live, as a large harmonious family where beautiful communist virtues effloresce brilliantly.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has indicated: In our society, all the people are firmly united as one on the basis of a revolutionary sense of obligation and comradely love and struggle together, helping and leading each other in accordance with the principle of one for all and all for one. A source of the greatest pride for our society, it is inconceivable for the capitalist society, and herein lies the source of our people's infinite happiness and invincible strength.

The superiority of a society and its bright future find expression largely in the mental and moral features of the people living under this system. A society is a collective formed with people, and the course of the society's development is the course of human development. A society in which all people who form that society

live in peace, cherishing noble mental and moral features and helping and leading each other, is precisely a superior and developed society which accords with the demands and aspirations of the popular masses. No matter how technology may develop and no matter how much material wealth may be produced, the society in which the law of the jungle is prevalent, all sorts of injustice is rampant, and mental cripples increase with each passing day is a corrupt society which runs counter to the inherent demands of human beings. Such a society cannot be called a developed society.

The work of fostering people into communist human beings under the wise leadership of the party and the leader [suryong] is being outstandingly carried out in our country today. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song published the classical work, *On Communist Indoctrination* 35 years ago and brilliantly elucidated all problems arising in fostering people into genuine communist revolutionaries of *chuche* type.

The correctness and vitality of the *chuche*-oriented human reform ideology expounded by the great leader have been clearly proven thanks to the wise leadership of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. Communist virtues currently being enhanced among our people are the loftiest and noblest virtues only to be found among those genuine revolutionaries of *chuche* type who have been outstandingly prepared ideologically, mentally, and morally.

History has records of numerous genuine human beings who moved and impressed people with their laudable behavior. However, history has never witnessed the likes of people who, like our people, are unfolding the history of human relations at the noblest plane with a thorough view on the leader, clean revolutionary conscience, and warm love and zeal toward society, collectives, and comrades. The noble mental world of our people who have been fostered and educated by the great leader [widaehan suryong] and the great leader [widaehan yongdoja] and the great pride of socialism of our own style in which the *chuche*-oriented ideology on communist human reform is victorious lie precisely in expediting the future by highly displaying the outstanding communist virtue with infinite loyalty to the party and the leader [suryong] and a noble collectivist spirit.

The communist virtues which our people are displaying today are becoming rare. This is, first of all, because these traits are based on a thorough outlook on the leader [suryong] of absolutely worshipping and following the leader [chagi suryong] and the leader [chagi yongdoja].

The life of highest value for the people who are carrying out the revolution is that of regarding the spirit of loyalty to the leader [suryong] as the most important part of conducting struggles.

The leader [suryong] of the revolution is the center of the life of a sociopolitical group as well as the benefactor and father who satisfies the people's aspirations and desires.

We cannot talk about any duty, obligation, clear revolutionary consciousness, and noble ethos of the revolutionary fighters separate from their boundless admiration and following of their leader [suryong] and leader [yongdoja], who bring them noble political lives and take care of the fate of the people responsibly.

Being faithful to the leader [yongdoja] is an exalted expression of communist morality. Only an act based on absolute loyalty to their leader [yongdoja] can be of the highest conscious and morals. In other words, the outlook on the revolutionary leader [suryong] is a source for creating true communist virtues among the people as well as a yardstick to judge its nobleness and beauty.

Today our people are firmly arming themselves with the outlook on the revolutionary leader [suryong]. It is the unanimous and firm faith and will of our people to live for the great leader and the dear comrade leader, even if they are to live for just a moment, and to sacrifice themselves to uphold the ideas and leadership of the great leader and the dear comrade leader, even as their lives come to an end. As a result, our people are displaying noble virtues that derive from their loyalty to the great leader and the dear comrade leader.

The sacred ethos displayed by the hero of the Republic, Comrade Han Yong-chol, and Comrade Ko Sun-ok, Sohae fisherman, in their matchless self-sacrificing spirit and heroism to resolutely protect the pictures of the great leader and the dear comrade leader, and the commendable deeds of many members of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea [LSWYK], discharged soldiers, and youth who upheld the call of the party by volunteering to work in the difficult and demanding sectors of the socialist construction, such as coal mines, mines, power plant construction sites, and rural communities, are based on their absolute trust in and admiration for their leader [suryong] and leader [yongdoja].

The beautiful communist virtues blooming among our people range from ordinary ones, known by only a single plant or a work team, to stunning ones, known by the entire country or the whole world. Nevertheless, all virtues are linked together by the loyalty to the party and the leader [suryong].

All sorts of beautiful communist virtues are being created on the road of firmly convincing the greatness of his leader [yongdoja] and sharing the same destiny with his leader [yongdoja] and herein lies the height of our people's ideological and mental world and their true view of life.

The communist virtues fully displayed by our people are the noblest because all of them are emotional deeds ceaselessly touching the heartstrings of 10 million people.

The righteous and noble deeds are certain to touch the people's hearts. There is, however, nothing like [word indistinct] displayed in our people's hearts that encourages the people into the brilliant mental world with

extraordinary power of influence. About how beautiful the communist deeds displayed by our people is powerfully demonstrated in an epic of warm love for revolutionary comrades.

The beautiful virtues, including all the people becoming members of one family and devoting their all for their revolutionary comrades, bloom innumerable in our society, where the people serve the great leader [widaehan suryong] and the great leader [widaehan yongdoja] as their father.

The country-renowned hero Kim Kwang-chol and Comrade Pak Yong-pok, who worked at Up cooperative farm in Taechon County, displayed heroic deeds of saving his revolutionary comrades and children at the critical moment by sacrificing himself. The medical functionaries of Anju Municipal People's Hospital, Hamhung Municipal People's Hospital, and South Hwanghae Provincial People's Hospital gave full play to the noble love for human beings by devoting their blood and flesh to save their patients. Among our party members, working people and youths, there are numerous forerunners of communist virtues, who became lifetime partners of veterans who had been accidentally hurt during the course of defending the fatherland, and who became true parents, and sons and daughters of orphans and the aged to look after them as if they are their own flesh and blood.

The people who live under the capitalist system cannot possibly imagine such virtues that bloom in almost every part of our country. In the capitalist society, where the extreme individualistic egoism is prevalent and where the law of the jungle prevails, tragedies occur in which other people's lives and property are harmed and people sell their blood, eyes, and hearts to others for their own profit. There is, however, not a tiny bit of self-sacrificing deed for a society, a group, and the people who hover between life and death. There are many cases in which people kill their own parents, the ones who gave birth and raised them and those who throw their own children and their aged parents into trash cans. Not a single case exists in which a loved one looks after the other's children and aged parents without receiving a nickel.

The obvious reality that differs as remarkably as heaven and earth shows that our people's ideological and mental world is promoted onto a noble plane that cannot be measured by anything. Our people's lofty features, which ceaselessly lead our people to the noble and beautiful spiritual world, cannot be found in other parts of the world, and will be marked as a brilliant page of the communist movement history.

Communist virtues fully displayed by our people are the noblest because they are all-people, all-society features, not confined to a few people but involve all members of society and pervade society. The communist society is a society in which the ideology on communist human reform has comprehensively been succeeded and all

members of society are prepared as true communist human beings of *chuche*-type.

Today, our people are doing revolution while making an onward march toward communism, however, they live in the communist future in the aspect of ideological and mental life. This can be clearly seen from the fact that beautiful communist virtues are highly displayed on the boundary of all-people and all-society.

Communist virtues in our society are not something that can be displayed among a few exceptional people who were ideologically, spiritually, and morally trained.

Communist virtues are beautiful, people-minded virtues displayed among all people, including workers, agricultural workers, intellectuals, and soldiers who live and carry out the revolution in the socialism of our own style centered on the popular masses. Communist virtues are social virtues which have come into full bloom throughout the country's provinces, counties, and sectors and domains of socialist construction.

We can encounter forerunners who possess communist virtues and hear touching episodes wherever our party members and working people live and work and wherever production and construction is promoted.

We may hear of the laudable deeds in Musan coal mining complex of Pyo Il-sok's seven brothers who are upholding the party and the country with their oath to be loyal to the dear leader comrade. In Taesong village, Kangso district, Nampo city, we may hear of Taesong grandmother's family members who have waged a devoted struggle to firmly defend the guardposts of socialist rural villages generation after generation.

Today all of our people are firmly armed with communist ideology and morality. Deeds befitting communists are immeasurable and were fully displayed in various forms among our people of all strata—from the old revolutionaries who participated in the anti-Japanese revolutionary war and the great Fatherland Liberation War to youth and students who are being brought up under the party's care.

Positive and beautiful deeds in our country have become a [word indistinct] and universal phenomenon that anyone can create and that can be found anywhere.

Indeed, our people are dignified people, who, with noble mental and moral traits, have created the proud history of unprecedented communist virtue. Herein lies the true trait of our people who are constructing the most superior socialism centered on the popular masses and the source of our revolution's ever-victorious might.

2. Our people's ideological and mental world is reaching a new level, and the socialism of our own style radiates as a brilliant society where communist virtues come into full bloom. This is the valuable fruition borne of the tested leadership of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, who has conducted politics of love for people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: We can say that love and trust for the revolutionary comrades and people constitute the basic characteristics of Comrade Kim Chong-il's politics. His politics of love and trust have given birth to loyalty and filial duty among our party members and working people; brought into full play beautiful communist virtues throughout the country; and turned the whole society into a large, harmonious family firmly united on the collectivist principle of "One for all, all for one."

The greatness of the leader [yongdoja], who leads the society and the people, determines the extent to which positive and communist elements dominate in society and how the heroic and laudable traits are displayed among the people.

Only when the people uphold the great leader [yongdoja] with outstanding ideological and theoretical wisdom, tested leadership, and noble people-minded traits, can they be firmly armed with communist revolutionary ideology. Only then can they be united into a socio-political life and can they develop society in a sound way.

The greatness of the nation depends upon the greatness of the leader [yongdoja]. When the leader's [yongdoja] politics are brilliant, the people's ideological and mental traits can be constantly enhanced to a noble level.

Our people have upheld the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song and followed the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il's leadership. By so doing, with the brilliant mental and moral traits that the genuine chuche-type communist human beings should acquire, our people live in a superior socialist society.

All victories and successes effected in the human reform work under the banner of modelling the whole society on the chuche idea, and the heroic and touching epics which have come into full bloom in our society are valuable fruitions borne by the dear leader comrade's tested leadership and noble people-minded traits.

It is impossible to think about fostering millions of the party members, working people, and youth of new generations who are firmly armed with the revolutionary view of the leader [suryong] and with the collectivist view of life, separately from the wise leadership of the dear leader comrade and his politics of love for people.

Above all, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has seen to it that ideological indoctrination work should be briskly conducted among the party members and working people based on the chuche-oriented theory. By so doing, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has turned our society into a brilliant society where communist virtues overflow.

The work to bring up the people to be genuine communist revolutionaries and the work of having the people

bring communist virtues into full play are, in essence, a part of the work to reform the ideology of all members of society.

In view of politics, ideology, and morality, there is no one who is a complete revolutionary. In addition, there is no one who lives and works in a communist way from birth. Only when the people are cultivated ideologically, mentally, and morally by constantly receiving indoctrination, can they conduct heroic and noble activities for the party, the revolution, the country, the people, groups, and comrades.

Thus, in a bid to get the whole society to overflow with communist virtues, human reform work and ideology-indoctrination work should be basically promoted. Bringing up the people to be genuine communist revolutionaries by strengthening the ideological indoctrination work is the leader's [yongdoja] greatest love for the people. This fully expresses the political greatness of the leader [yongdoja].

From the outset of leading revolution and construction, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, raising ideological indoctrination work as the vital issue regarding the fate of the revolution, has constantly stressed ideological indoctrination work. Dozens of his classical works clearly show that the dear leader comrade has greatly valued ideological indoctrination work and that he has put great efforts into it.

During the days of responsibly leading the socialism of our own style and the fate of our people, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il published numerous works, including "On Some Questions Raised in the Indoctrination of the Chuche Idea," "Let Us All Live and Struggle Heroically," and "On Firmly Establishing the Chuche-Oriented View of the Revolution."

All valuable works fully elucidate all theoretical and practical issues arising in bringing up the people to be genuine communist revolutionaries, including the principle of thoroughly putting ideological indoctrination work before anything else; the principle of consistently conducting all ideological indoctrination work through indoctrination in the chuche idea; and the principle of practically conducting ideological indoctrination work through various forms and methods.

Original ideological indoctrination policies have been put forward and thoroughly embodied by the dear leader comrade. As a result, a new turn has been effected in the human reform work. Communist virtue has been unprecedentedly displayed among our people.

Today, our entire party members and working people are displaying unrivaled masses-oriented heroism in the struggle to generate speed in the all-out march for socialism of our own style. This is because our party has led them to live and struggle heroically. A new history of army-people blood relations has unfurled in our society.

This is because our party has put forth the great army-people unity ideology and has vigorously conducted indoctrination work to embody the ideology.

In a word, our society is the society where the might of the chuche-oriented ideology has been vigorously demonstrated and where the dear leader comrade's great ideology on communist human reform has come into full bloom in reality.

Reality clearly shows that genuine communist human beings can be brought up and the whole society can be turned into a harmonious large family only under the leadership of the great leader [yongdoja] who has consistently conducted ideological indoctrination work.

By positively paying high tribute to positive and exemplary deeds and by getting all members of society to follow them, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has brought communist virtues in our society into full play.

In retrospect, when our people could not uphold the great leader [suryong] and when they were forced to live with the sorrow of a ruined people, they could not conduct any righteous activity no matter how hard they tried. Even when they conducted such an activity, this could not be evaluated in society.

Today, when our people perform even a little feat contributing to the prosperity and development of the party, the revolution, and the fatherland, it is highly evaluated in society. A humble-minded woman, who brings up several orphans in a rural village, is called a communist mother. An unknown forest protector, who has spent his lifetime managing the forest, is highly respected in society as a patriot and unheralded hero. The touching epic of conferring the title of hero on common the People's Army's soldiers who devoted their lives to revolutionary comrades can be unfurled only under the care of the dear leader comrade, who has positively valued the beautiful deeds of genuine human beings.

The dear leader comrade's policies and efforts to value the beautiful communist deeds which come into full bloom among our people and to get the entire people to follow them are immeasurable.

Thanks to the dear comrade leader's energetic leadership, numerous movies—including, "14th Winter" and "Girls in Our Village," which show positive exemplary deeds—were produced. The struggle to learn from protagonists in movies has been waged vigorously throughout the party and society. The ranks of unheralded heroes are increasing with each day.

Our society has been turned into the society where communist virtues overflow. This is the valuable fruition borne by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il's great politics of constant warm love and trust for the people.

The leader's [yongdoja] great people-minded trait and brilliant politics for the people are a basic source which

leads the people into an endlessly noble and beautiful mental world and which creates the genuine human relations and the unity and solidarity as firm as a rock throughout the country.

Only when the people uphold the great leader [yongdoja] who conduct the politics of endless love for the people, can they construct the socialism centered on the popular masses, in which human beings are mostly valued. Only then can they complete the revolution to the end while helping and leading each other.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, sagacious leader [yongmyonghan chidoja] of our party and people and the supreme commander of our revolutionary armed forces, is the model of the people-minded leader [yongdoja] who leads the revolution with the warmest love and trust for the people.

The dear leader comrade's politics are noble politics leading our party members and working people in living genuine lives through the brilliant example of endless loyalty and devotion to the party, the fatherland, and the people; the politics of love and trust raising the working popular masses as absolute beings and not sparing anything for the people; and the endless broad-scope politics [kwangpok chongchi] warmly caring for anyone who defends the independence of the working popular masses and values the ideology of socialism.

Because such great politics have been conducted, inseparable blood relations between the leader [yongdoja] and all members of society have been forged. Based on these inseparable blood relations, the proud history of revolutionary camaraderie has been unfurled in our country.

Our people's noble mental and moral virtues of upholding the ideology of their leader [yongdoja] when our people uphold an ideology, and waging a devoted struggle to implement their leader [yongdoja]'s intent in seeking life's pleasures and rewards are based on the dear comrade leader's politics of warmest love for the people.

It is impossible to talk about how people from all strata in our society are sending numerous letters of loyalty and filial duty to the dear leader comrade and how all the people are living harmoniously while helping and leading each other, under the slogan, "One for all, all for one" apart from the dear comrade leader's politics of love and trust for the people.

The history of the communist movement imbues the popular masses with revolutionary ideology and is a record of the numerous leaders [yongdoja] who struggled to contribute to developing the country and the nation through beautiful and noble activities. However, history has not yet seen the likes of a leader [yongdoja] like the dear comrade leader, who has brilliantly resolved the issue of human reform through outstanding wisdom and tested leadership and who has turned the whole society into the most solid and brilliant society where genuine chuche-type communist human beings live.

Thus, our people have linked our era of hope in which communist virtues are unprecedentedly displayed and all members of society live happily, helping and leading each other with the dear comrade leader's esteemed name. Thus, they can proudly talk about the era of the Workers Party of Korea.

Today, we are assigned the worthwhile task of resolutely defending and safeguarding socialism of our own style and bringing into full play its superiority, while smashing all obstructive maneuvers of imperialists through the might of single-hearted unity.

To brilliantly carry out the sacred tasks put forth by the times and history, we should glorify each day of work and life through the feat of loyalty.

Only when all of our party members and working people acquire the noble mental and moral traits like forerunners of communist virtues and when they uphold the ideology and leadership of the party and the leader [suryong], can the single-hearted unity of our revolutionary ranks be further consolidated as firm as a rock. Socialism of our own style will then shine as the most superior society for good.

Long live our party's great ideology on communist human reform.

Tasks for Developing External Trade Noted

*SK3011125993 Pyongyang Korean Central
Broadcasting Network in Korean 1300 GMT 29 Nov 93*

[Excerpts] A report meeting to mark the 20th anniversary of the dear leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Chong-il's on-the-spot guidance to the International Exhibition Center was held on the afternoon of 29 November. [passage omitted]

Yi Song-tae, chairman of the External Economic Committee, and functionaries concerned were present at the report meeting with employees here. The report meeting began with the playing of the song of General Kim Il-song and the song of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. Chairman Yi Song-tae delivered a report:

[Begin Yi Song-tae recording] Under the burning circumstances in which the struggle to create a new speed for the all-out advance of socialism of our own style has been vigorously waged in all fronts of socialist construction, we significantly mark the 20th anniversary of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il's on-the-spot guidance to the International Exhibition Center.

In spite of his busy schedule managing the work of the party and the state, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, deeply realizing the great importance of commodity exhibition work to develop external trade, personally gave on-the-spot guidance to the International Exhibition Center on 29 November 1973, twenty years ago. [passage omitted]

Socialism has been firmly defended without budging in the face of the strong winds of imperialism; the national economy and external trade work have been constantly strengthened and developed; and our country's commodity exhibitions have been brilliantly held in various countries, regions, and international markets. As a result, the dignity of the chuche-oriented Korea has been brilliantly displayed. This is associated with the brilliant on-the-spot guidance in which the dear leader comrade's immortal leadership has been splendidly embroidered.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il's on-the-spot guidance to the International Exhibition Center was a historic event, which has been a turning point in constructing the country's self-reliant national economy, in strengthening and developing the external economic work, and in further developing trade propaganda work in accordance with a new demand.

The truth and vitality of the chuche idea created by the great leader have been vigorously demonstrated with each passing day and our country's economic strength has been incomparably strengthened. Accordingly, the commodity propaganda work should be decisively promoted in order to strengthen friendship and solidarity with various countries and expand and develop economic and trade relations with socialist countries, the third countries, and capitalist countries that have been friendly to our country. [passage omitted] [end recording]

After mentioning the brilliant success effected by the International Exhibition Center for the past 20 years, he noted the tangible tasks assigned to the exhibition center and went on to say:

[Begin Yi recording] All our functionaries should more frequently hold commodity exhibitions in other countries by commanding organizational and political work and by actively conducting external activities. By so doing, we should fulfill glorious tasks without fail.

To successfully carry out the enormous tasks assigned to us, all functionaries should thoroughly establish the revolutionary view of the leader [suryong], should enhance the political and ideological level as well as trade practical-business level, and should decisively enhance their responsibility and role in the work. Along with this, all functionaries should wage a vigorous struggle against all unsound ideological elements—revisionist ideology, flunkeyism, and dogmatism.

In addition, we should constantly cultivate and train ourselves by establishing the revolutionary view of organization and by strengthening organizational life. We should thereby cherish and glorify the valuable political life given by the great leader and the dear leader comrade.

Upholding the tasks put forth by the great leader [suryong] last September, all functionaries working at trade fields and exhibition centers should try to enhance the trade practical-business level and foreign-language

ability in order to skillfully conduct external economic activities and exhibition work in keeping with today's new trade environments.

By thoroughly carrying out the International Exhibition Center's tasks put forth by the great leader and the dear leader comrade, we should enhance the external dignity of the chuche-oriented DPRK and should expand and develop external trade. This is the most worthwhile and glorious task to accelerate socialist economic construction and strengthen the nation.

No matter how strong the wind may blow and no matter how frequently the world may change, our future, which has been vigorously advanced under the outstanding and tested leadership of the great leader [suryong] and the dear leader comrade, will be crowned with victory and glory.

With the national dignity of upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, all should effect a new turning point in external economic work and international exhibition work. By so doing, all should defend, safeguard, and further glorify the socialism of our own style centered on the popular masses, which is single-heartedly united. Let us all expedite the complete victory of socialism and the cause of national reunification.

With the constant minds of all external economy functionaries present here, I wholeheartedly wish Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and people, and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il long life and good health for the independent reunification of the country, the final victory of the revolution, the endless prosperity of our country, and the happiness of all generations to come. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Daily Cites Important Role of Banking System

SK2911110793 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1038 GMT 29 Nov 93

["Highly Important Work Indicating Way of Improving Function of Socialist Banks"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, November 29 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today dedicates an article to the 30th anniversary of the publication of the great leader President Kim Il-song's work "On Reorganizing the Banking System" (Nov. 28, 1963).

President Kim Il-song in the work propounded for the first time in history the unique theory of developing the work of the banks in conformity with their mission and clearly indicated the orientation and ways of carrying it into practice.

The author of the article says:

The work of the great leader is significant in that it enabled the socialist banks to constantly increase their function and role as required by the developing reality,

maintain the chuche stand and strictly observe the socialist principle in banking.

The great leader in the work indicated in detail the principles and methods for the banks to establish control on the enterprises by won so that they might improve management and increase the state revenues.

It is the duty of the socialist banks to establish control on the course of production and circulation by won. The function and role of the banks are enhanced in the course of tightening their financial control.

The most important thing in the relations between the bank and the enterprise is that the bank, a state institution, controls and prompts by means of bank notes the management of the enterprise that has relative independence.

As the great leader illumined in the work the way of strengthening control by won as intended by the party, the banks could properly exercise financial control on and help to the management of institutions and enterprises and further enhance their function and role as befits the state institutions dealing with money.

The fundamental condition for the success in bank business is to establish chuche and observe the socialist principle.

In Korea, the questions of the banking system and method have been solved self-determinedly in conformity with the specific conditions of Korea under the wise leadership of the party, with the result that the socialist principle is firmly maintained in banking without the slightest vacillation and a constant revolutionary turn is taking place in banking.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il published the historic work "On Improving the Financial and Banking Work" and other works to perfectly expound all the theoretical and practical questions in banking including the essential feature of the socialist bank and the way of smoothly circulating money, and thus enriched the chuche-based idea and theory on the socialist bank.

South Korea

DPRK To Return Remains of 31 UN Soldiers 7 Dec

SK0212073993 Seoul YONHAP in English 0718 GMT 2 Dec 93

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 2 (YONHAP)—North Korea has notified the United Nations Command (UNC) of its intention to hand over the remains of 31 UN soldiers who died during the Korean war on Dec. 7, the UNC announced Thursday.

The UNC plans to accept the remains at the Truce Village of Panmunjom and transfer them to the U.S. Army Central Identification Laboratory in Hawaii for evaluation and identification.

If Pyongyang makes good on its notification, it will have handed over the remains of 127 UN soldiers from May 28, 1990, to next Tuesday [7 December]—five on May 28, 1990; 11 on June 24, 1991; 15 on May 13, 1992; 15 on May 28, 1992; 17 on July 12, 1993; 33 on Nov. 30, 1993; and 31 on Dec. 7.

North Korea returned 4,023 bodies of UN soldiers, including 1,869 U.S. soldiers, in October 1954, after the armistice agreement was signed.

President Kim: 'No Time Limit' on Nuclear Issue

SK0212112793 Seoul YONHAP in English 1121 GMT 2 Dec 93

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 2 (YONHAP)—President Kim Yong-sam said on Thursday that no time limit was set to the resolution of the North Korean nuclear issues during the recent Korea-U.S. summit meeting in Washington.

In an interview with the MBC Television on its 32nd anniversary, President Kim said North Korea's nuclear development should be thwarted by all means inasmuch as the question is directly linked to the survival of the 70 million Korean people.

"At the moment, we can be neither pessimistic nor optimistic about the resolution of the controversial issue," Kim said.

Looking back over the reforms he engineered in the past nine months, the president said, "you cannot wash away in mere several months all those defects that had piled up over a period of 30 or so years."

He said there needs a longer period of time to change the people's way of thinking. The president stressed there must especially be a change in conscience and notion on the part of politicians.

President Kim implied that he won't change the nation's educational system rather hastily. "Our educational system had undergone changes too often, which had brought about much problems in itself," he said.

The president also said the basic flow of the Korean economy appears to have entered a rightful track. Nevertheless, he cautioned the people not to expect any overnight improvement of the economy.

DPRK Sends Message to IAEA Refusing Inspection

SK0112231593 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 2210 GMT 1 Dec 93

[By reporter Cha Man-sun from Vienna]

[Text] It has been learned that there has been no change at all in the position of North Korea, which has refused the overall inspection [chonmyon sachal] by the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA], even after the ROK and U.S. leaders announced the objective of settling the North Korean nuclear issue.

North Korea sent a message to Hans Blix, director general of the IAEA, yesterday [1 December], a day before the scheduled meeting of IAEA governors, and gave a negative response by saying that it cannot accept the overall inspection at present.

The IAEA said that it had received a reply message from North Korea in connection with its 24 November message urging the North Korean side to accept the overall inspection, but the contents of the message show that there is no change at all in its previous position that it would only allow the change of monitoring equipment.

IAEA authorities also say that the IAEA may declare North Korea a nation that has not fulfilled the Nuclear Safeguard Accords unless it allows access to experts of the suspected nuclear facilities.

An IAEA official said the IAEA has no other choice than to refer the North Korean issue for the second time to the UN Security Council around the end of this year.

North Allegedly Submits Six-Point Proposal

SK0212062993 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 2 Dec 93 p 1

[Text] It was learned on 2 December that, in an effort to solve pending issues such as the nuclear issue, the establishment of DPRK-U.S. diplomatic relations, and the North-South dialogue, North Korea has submitted to the United States a six-point package solution proposal, which includes the support for North Korea's policy of reunifying the country by founding a Confederal Republic of Koryo, and a commitment guaranteed by documents that nuclear weapons will not be used.

According to a government source, during recent contacts with the United States, North Korea presented "a six-point package proposal." In connection with the nuclear threat, the demands include: (1) a U.S. guarantee, supported with documents, that it will not launch a preemptive nuclear attack (NSA) [expansion unknown]; (2) a U.S. statement on not deploying nuclear weapons in South Korea; and (3) the permanent suspension of the Team Spirit exercise. In connection with the abolishment of the U.S. hostile policy toward North Korea, it asks for: (1) the replacement of the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement; (2) the withdrawal of the U.S. designation of North Korea as a terrorist state; and (3) the support for North Korea's policy of reunification through the founding of a confederal republic of Koryo.

In a package solution proposal on 11 November, Kang Sok-chu, first vice foreign minister of North Korea, called on the U.S. side to take practical actions to abolish its "nuclear threat" and "hostile policy." However, the details of the package solution proposal were not revealed then.

Most of these demands are believed to have been proposed by North Korea in previous contacts. However, it

has not been confirmed whether North Korea presented these demands at the final U.S.-North Korean contact as a proposal for a package solution.

North Korea left out demands for U.S. support in the construction of a light-water moderated reactor, recognition of North Korea as an actual state equivalent to South Korea, abolition of the export ban against North Korea and economic assistance, and withdrawal of U.S. troops in this package solution proposal.

North Korea's exclusion of such demands from the current proposal is thought to have been prompted by its judgment that once the nuclear problem is solved in a package deal, the United States will take appropriate steps for North Korea.

The United States was learned to have conveyed its position toward this package solution proposal by North Korea on 24 November that a comprehensive [pogwal-chok] solution would only be possible if North Korea accepts inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency and comes to North-South dialogue. Therefore, North Korea's response, which is significant, is expected to be revealed soon.

A high-ranking government official stated that "the U.S. position is that with the exception of the point on supporting the Koryo confederal system, the remaining five points in North Korea's package solution proposal are negotiable."

This official said that "since written assurance of not using nuclear weapons and a pledge not to deploy them are already reflected in the existing U.S.-North Korea joint statement, more specific progress would help. In addition, the United States is open to considering a temporary suspension of the Team Spirit exercise." He added that the U.S. position is that "once transparency in North Korea's nuclear issue is guaranteed, the prospect for implementation of the denuclearization declaration will be brighter and accordingly, assistance in North Korea's construction of a light-water moderated reactor as well as humanitarian economic assistance will be possible."

South, North Reportedly Conduct 'Secret' Contacts

SK0212014493 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean
2 Dec 93 p 2

[By Washington-based correspondent Chong Hae-yong]

[Text] A rumor from Washington political circles strongly suggests that South and North Korea are seeking the resolution of the North Korean nuclear issue through secret, behind-the-scene contacts, in addition to the on-going working-level contacts between the United States and North Korea in New York. The observation is gaining unusual interest.

According to a reliable source in Washington on 30 November, working-level representatives of the ROK and North Korea are discussing pending issues, including the resolution of the North Korean nuclear issue which is at a stalemate, and the resumption of the South-North dialogue, in either Seoul, Pyongyang, or a third country city such as Beijing or Moscow. The source says there is also a possibility that a secret nuclear envoy of the ROK Government might have been in North Korea and have had contacts with high-ranking North Korean officials to seek a breakthrough in the nuclear issue. It is also rumored, but not confirmed, that the ROK side's representative to the contact with North Korea is one of President Kim Yong-sam's aides whose surname initial is "H" or "J".

Minister Discusses Rice Issue With Envoy Laney

SK0212015393 Seoul YONHAP in English 0139 GMT
2 Dec 93

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 2 (YONHAP)—Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu reiterated Seoul's position to U.S. Ambassador James Laney that it cannot open up its rice market Thursday.

Han and Laney met at the Foreign Ministry for talks arranged late Wednesday, when Seoul decided to send a delegation to Geneva for last-ditch efforts to keep the market closed to cheap imports.

The foreign minister asked Washington's understanding and utmost cooperation on the issue as Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Ho Sin-haeng is set to meet U.S. Agriculture Secretary Mike Espy and U.S. Trade Representative Kantor in Geneva this week.

The meetings with Espy and Kantor are to be critical contacts, deciding which way Korea will go on the market.

UR Delegates To Oppose Rice Market Opening

SK0212020093 Seoul YONHAP in English 0142 GMT
2 Dec 93

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 2 (YONHAP)—Prime Minister Hwang In-song said Thursday that the South Korean Government's position in the Uruguay Round [UR] of trade negotiations will be that Korea cannot open its rice market to imports.

Hwang, presiding over a cabinet meeting, said that a government delegation led by Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Ho Sin-haeng carries with it the government position that "our rice market cannot be open because of circumstances unique to our country."

The delegation was not being sent to Geneva with a revised proposal, Hwang said.

The purpose of the delegation is to carry the government position through at the Uruguay Round, according to Information Minister O In-hwan's briefing on the cabinet meeting to reporters.

Ho Promises 'To Do His Utmost'

*SK0212071893 Seoul YONHAP in English 0637 GMT
2 Dec 93*

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 2 (YONHAP)—Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Ho Sin-haeng has promised to do his utmost to prevent rice market opening in the Uruguay Round negotiations on the rice trade, but admits it will be very hard to keep the market closed in view of recent progress in world trade talks.

There is no change in the government's position that it is against tariffication and minimum market access on rice, he told reporters before his departure for Brussels on Thursday. Ho is heading a high-powered mission to negotiate with the United States and other countries on the issue of rice market opening in the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade talks under the auspices of the General Agreement in Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

He said he would meet representatives of the United States and European Community, telling them that as Korea is the only divided land in the world and rice carries a heavy weight in South Korea's agriculture—so much so that market opening would make farmers believe the government was giving up agriculture—they should grant an exception to tariffication for Korean rice.

In negotiations with the United States, he will offer to give them everything they want if Korea can keep its rice market closed, he said. He refused to elaborate for "strategic reasons."

If he fails to keep the rice market closed in the negotiations and if he thinks rice market opening is inevitable, he will ask for new instructions, Ho added.

Noting that Japan, Mexico and Switzerland, which have opposed rice market opening, are now moving to accept tariffication of rice, he said he would face tough negotiations.

"But I'll do my best to keep the market," he added.

If he fails to reach any agreement by the Dec. 15 deadline for completion of the Uruguay Round trade talks, there will be no room for further negotiations, he said.

Delegation Departs 2 Dec

*SK0212012493 Seoul YONHAP in English 0107 GMT
2 Dec 93*

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 2 (YONHAP)—South Korea has launched a last-ditch effort to keep its rice market as closed as possible in intensive talks with the European Community and United States.

A high-powered delegation led by Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Ho Sin-haeng departs for Brussels on Thursday afternoon and will go to Geneva at the weekend.

Critical moments will be when Ho meets with U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Mike Espy and U.S. Trade Representative Mickey Kantor in, officials say, the last contact before Korea has to decide what way to go on rice market opening.

"Decisions will have to be made at the Ho-Kantor meeting," a Foreign Ministry official said. "And they will be tossed to multilateral negotiations along with what was agreed between the United States and the European Community, between Japan and the United States."

Speculation is that Seoul will not win exemption from the comprehensive tariffication rule of the Uruguay Round. This week's talks will decide how long a grace period and what level of minimum access Seoul can secure for its rice market.

Assistant Foreign Minister Son Chon-yong will hold a series of working-level contacts with his American counterparts before the critical talks between Ho and Kantor, most likely to take place in Geneva on Monday or Tuesday.

Son is to stay on in Geneva for further negotiations, and Seoul plans to dispatch another delegation of experts in each of the Uruguay Round sectors.

The delegates will meet Rene Steichen, the EC commission official in charge of agriculture, on Friday in Brussels.

They meet Espy on Saturday in Geneva.

Farming Countries Press for Rice Market Opening

*SK0212020993 Seoul YONHAP in English 0145 GMT
2 Dec 93*

[Text] Geneva, Dec. 1 (YONHAP)—Australia and New Zealand were in one voice in urging South Korea to accept non-exceptional tariffication in the agricultural sector Wednesday.

Seoul's negotiator Chon Chung-in, director-general for International Cooperation and Trade at the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Ministry, continued working-level talks on the Uruguay Round [UR] agricultural sector with his Australian and New Zealand counterparts in the headquarters of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

As in the previous two days of negotiations with Washington officials, Chon reiterated that, of its 15 non-trade concern items, Korea cannot open rice in any form but would accept tariffication on 11 other items and minimum access to three others.

While recognizing that Korea has become more flexible, the Australian side stressed that tariffication without exception was important for the success of the UR trade accord.

Like the Washington officials, they did not agree to Seoul's proposal on tariffication of nine items related to its balance of payments.

New Zealand repeated the stance of its U.S. and Australian counterparts in bilateral negotiations with Korea.

No Concession in Finance To Save Rice Market

*SK0212060193 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean
0513 GMT 2 Dec 93*

[Text] A Foreign Ministry official said today that the government is not considering measures to expand the opening of either the finance or communication markets just to save the rice market in the Uruguay Round negotiations which are nearing agreement.

He said that making concessions in other fields, such as communications and finance, cannot be a way to save the rice market because each field in Uruguay Round negotiations handles a specific issue, and making concessions in one field does not translate into gaining concessions in others.

Foreign Ministry Said Responsible for UR Results

*SK3011093593 Seoul YONHAP in English 0853 GMT
30 Nov 93*

[By Yi Tong-min]

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 30 (YONHAP)—The Uruguay Round [UR] negotiations are reaching a climax, and the buck has stopped at the Foreign Ministry.

The time for consultation is over, and it's the responsibility of the Foreign Ministry, which is in charge of international negotiations, to get the optimum results with whatever tools the Seoul government has given it.

The most difficult problem for the Ministry is deciding if, and when, Seoul can no longer hold out against the non-exception to tariffication rule.

Ministry officials say there seems to have been more progress at the U.S.-EC talks last week than was reported in the press, and they suspect the two countries began to actually work on the language of the UR agreement.

When the two major players meet again from Wednesday [1 December], they say, much of the text may be agreed on. When news of a U.S.-EC consensus hits Geneva, Japan's agreement with the United States on its rice market opening will arrive a tick later.

"One can only imagine how fast the situation there will develop once these two factors come together," a ranking Ministry official said. "That is when the real negotiations will begin for us."

The Foreign Ministry is ready to fly to Geneva at the snap of a finger, and the digital summons will probably come immediately after the results of the U.S.-EC talks are known.

There are two demands on the Foreign Ministry. First is to protest that the UR agricultural agreement reflects only the position of exporting countries and is biased against parties like South Korea whose agronomics are still developing.

Second is to use this reasoning to convince other parties that South Korea cannot accept the rule of comprehensive tariffication without exception.

Everyone says the first part is easy. The second part, officials cautiously admit, is likely impossible.

No one is willing to go on the record, but officials concede they won't bet on complete exception from the tariffication rule.

If the situation develops so that Seoul cannot escape this rule, the real task then is to decide when it will no longer hold out and seek a compromise.

"We can't, and we won't say when this will be," the Ministry official said on condition of anonymity, but he suggested that, from the way the U.S.-EC talks are going, the time for making decisions will come "very soon," even this weekend.

The success-determining factor, then, is how much of Seoul's difficulties are reflected in the compromise—i.e. how long a grace period and how much minimum market access it allows before tariffication.

"There should be as much effort in convincing the UR parties that Seoul cannot accept the tariffication rule as in telling them that South Korea is not another Japan," another Ministry official complained, his response to the government mulling the so-called Japanese formula on rice market opening.

But a more prevalent feeling at the Ministry is that Seoul will at least get the same conditions as Tokyo—at least the same grace period and hopefully narrower market access.

Whichever way the negotiations go, the next two days will be the calm before the storm, officials say.

Budget Emphasizes Advanced Technology Weapons

*SK0212081393 Seoul YONHAP in English 0801 GMT
2 Dec 93*

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 2 (YONHAP)—The Army is expected to claim less than 40 percent of the budget for development of war potential in the fiscal 1994 for the first time since 1974, when the Yulgok arms buildup program started, Defense Ministry officials said on Thursday.

The government is trying to change the shape of the military by laying less stress on the Army and emphasizing arms buildups for the Navy and Air Force, the officials said.

The Army claims 38-39 percent of the 3,064.6 billion won (3.8 billion U.S. dollars) in next year's budget for investment in the war potential development sector, compared to an average 47-48 percent between 1974 and 1992 and 40 percent this year.

The officials attributed the reduction to the government's decision to place primary emphasis on advanced technology-intensive weapons and the fighting power of the Navy and Air Force rather than on military manpower and ground forces, they said.

The Ministry increased spending on research and development to maximize war-fighting potential and integrate the fighting power of the Army, Navy and Air Force.

The 1994 defense budget, still subject to National Assembly approval, is 10.1 trillion won, and 30.3 percent of it is for investment in war capacity development, up 5.1 percent from this year.

Considering inflation and the strength of the U.S. dollar, the real purchasing power is expected to drop 3.9 percent.

Article Analyzes Changes in Student Movement

*SK3011095093 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean
29 Nov 93 p 3*

[By reporter Choe Song-uk]

[Text]

The student movement is changing.

The student movement is moving away from politics and is moving toward working to improve student life and concentrating on reform within the campus. Such a change was clearly revealed in the recent elections for presidents of the student councils of major universities including Seoul National University and Yonsei University, as well as other universities including Hansong University, Seoul Industry University, and Sangmyong Women's University. Many students from new student movement organizations were elected.

With the emergence of the new generation in the student movement, there is a high possibility that the student movement will completely move away from the political struggle and move toward making rational criticism and will emerge as an alternative force. It seems that the Korean Federation of University Student Councils [Hanchongnyon], the largest university student movement organization, will also show great change.

The newly elected president of Yonsei University Student Council regards himself as coming from a new student movement bloc and the president of Seoul

National University Student Council is professing to be the third generation of the student movement. The newly elected presidents of various student councils are all frankly recognizing: "The student movement since the late 1980's has failed."

They are describing the student movement of the 1970's as a generation of conscience and the student movement of the 1980's as a generation of ideology. They are regarding themselves as the progressive third generation.

Rather than clinging to the outdated ideology of Marxism, Leninism, or the chuche idea, they announced that they will be reborn as a rational student movement organization in conformity with the era of change and reform and will consider the people's and the students' sentiments.

The Progressive Student Alliance for a Reunified Korea in the 21st Century, which called for reform in education, won the election for president of Seoul National University Student Council. This group attracted students by putting forth many election pledges, such as reducing the number of credits needed for graduation, introducing evaluation of lectures, and expanding library facilities.

Kang Pyong-won (23, Department of Agriculture senior), the newly elected president of Seoul National University Student Council, said: "In the past the people's interest was centered on politics. However, since the center of interest is now diversified, it is inevitable for the student movement to follow this kind of phenomena."

There is high probability that such a change in the student movement will lead to a reorganization of the existing organization of Hanchongnyon.

The National Liberation faction showed a drastic downturn in the elections. It remained as a weakening majority in the Hanchongnyon. Voices of the new minority demanding reform and change of the student movement itself are becoming louder.

The current situation is that the students are supporting voices calling for a rational and liberal student movement and for the emergence of an alternative force transcending criticism. This will be recorded as another new chapter in the history of ROK's student movement.

Former Envoy Said To Seek Asylum in Stockholm

*SK0212042093 Seoul YONHAP in English 0136 GMT
2 Dec 93*

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 2 (YONHAP)—Former Ambassador to Sweden Yi Si-yong, reported to be seeking asylum there, is in Stockholm on a renewed six-month visa. Foreign Ministry officials said Thursday.

He acquired his visa in June and has renewed it for another six months, they said. The Stockholm government showed him diplomatic courtesy by issuing the visa faster than for other foreigners.

Yi, a retired brigadier general who joined the Foreign Ministry in 1980, quit the ministry in May and returned to Stockholm the following month.

He is working as an acupuncturist in the Swedish capital.

*** Interview With Army Chief of Staff Kim Tong-jin**

942C00264 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 28 Sep 93
p 5

[By Kim Hyo-jae]

[Text] The military is the place experiencing the most change since the birth of the civilian government. Yulgok Project audit, Hana Hoe breakup, "stars" [generals] fallen like leaves...

Of these, the greatest unseen change is probably that the military is starting to awaken to its "original duty."

Before the first Armed Forces Day, Social Affairs Department Assistant Director Kim Hyo-jae met with Army Chief of Staff Kim Tong-jin and listened to "army stories." (Editor)

It has been over six months since assuming your post. How is the position of Army Chief of Staff in an era of civilian government?

It seems like it's been several years. Going only by the number of my visits to the Blue House during this time, I think they may be more than the number of visits made by previous chiefs of staff during their terms. The responsibility is so great, many times I can't even get to sleep. In particular, in the course of correcting the wrong practices of the past, there are times when I must disavow my past seniors, colleagues or juniors, so I have a lot of personal agony over it.

The significance of this year's Armed Forces Day is different than an ordinary year. Defense Minister Kwon Yong-hae revealed his plans to make a "Proclamation of Breaking With the Past" on this Armed Forces Day.

Today's military is different than that of the past and continues to change even now. It doesn't look down on politics. If there are officers who do, they will be decidedly weeded out. I now want to ask of our people that they spare the military.

The public believes the objectives of military leadership in an era of civilian government must be different than those in an era of authoritarianism.

The military's purpose for existence is, during times of peace, to prevent war by cowering the enemy and, during times of crisis, to protect the lives and property of citizens by fighting and defeating the enemy. The Army

bases all its standards for value judgments here. The drastic disposal of private organizations within the military was based on this standard. The development of the until now ostentatious display-oriented management of the military into a substance-oriented one is urgently needed. The leadership principle I stress the most is "being true to the basics."

What is the direction and final goal of military reform?

Reform is "normalizing the abnormal." Thus, selecting the object of reform is more important than anything else. During the last six months, I set up an Army Development Committee, with the Deputy Chief of Staff as chairman and core commanders of each staff department as committee members; they are finding practices and systems in areas, such as personnel, education, regulations, etc., which had been "abnormal." It is enough for the chief of staff to provide power and momentum in normalizing the "abnormalities" discovered in this way.

Measures taken against members of the Hana Hoe and Alja Hoe which were disadvantageous to them were unavoidable when viewed as a settlement of the problems of the past. However, some criticize that these measures have a vengeful character to them.

The evils caused by private organizations within the military are so great and do not require petty explanations. It's not right to call a standard level of discipline taken against persons enjoying preferential treatment in the past revenge. But it's not right to make a permanent mark against a person just because he joined a private organization at one time and I have no intention of doing this. In the National Assembly, I answered, "I'm going to exercise temporary supervision over officers who are members of private organizations, including the Hana Hoe."

Please clarify the concept, "temporary supervision."

First, I've decided to exclude from the first round of promotions officers belonging to private organizations. I've already applied this principle to field-grade officer promotions and it will be applied to general-grade officer promotions and personnel actions such as appointments to division and corps commander. Beginning with the second round of promotions and appointments for those from each class, however, I will apply the principle of completely free competition. From that time on, promotions and appointments will be decided based on ability and an evaluation of performance, without regard to whether a person was a member of the Hana Hoe, the Alja Hoe, or of no private organization at all.

Some say that, compared to the past in which the influence of the Army Chief of Staff was much greater than that of the Minister of Defense, you seem to have little voice of your own.

I admit that there was a time when the Army Chief of Staff exercised much greater authority than the Minister

of Defense. That was wrong. But that doesn't mean that I unconditionally obey the instructions of the Ministry of National Defense [MND] without distinguishing between right and wrong. It is important to follow the Defense Minister's instructions after settling differences of opinion quietly beforehand. It's not right for a chief of staff, just because he is a general, to make an issue over what the Defense Minister's rank had been. If that is the attitude of the military, what are they going to do if we get a civilian Defense Minister? The real authority for officer personnel actions belongs to the chief of staff, but I think we must respect the thoughts of the Defense Minister, and I in fact do so.

Some say a cover-yourself attitude is prevalent among generals because you hold division and corps commanders accountable for command responsibility in even trivial incidents at all unit levels.

The leadership principle I consider to be most important is "Sin Sang Pil Bol" [never fail to reward a merit and never let a fault go unpunished]. Had the accident at the Yonchon Reserve Training Area been handled properly, I would not have held the corps commander responsible. After a strict investigation, I limited division and corps command accountability for this to situations in which there was a direct connection. The application was not indiscriminate. If there are commanders with a cover-yourself attitude, they will also be held responsible.

Many who saw the details of the generals' personal-assets registration were surprised that the generals had less than expected. Your large bank account became the subject of discussion. (General Kim's account, including 242 million won of his own, amounted to a total of 362 million won.)

I'm not going to say anything one way or the other about the assets of those senior to me in the military. There is a reason for other generals and I to have large bank accounts. In the past, when there were savings-encouragement campaigns sponsored by the government, generals were "half-coerced" to make deposits. Of the money in my account, about 20-30 million won was earned and put in by my wife without me knowing it. I was embarrassed by this when it came out in the course of the assets registration.

Stories are openly circulating that if one becomes a battalion commander, one has to go 6 million won into debt, and if one becomes a regimental commander, one has to go 10 million won into debt...

They have a hard time because of the lack of funds for unit-operation expenses. There may be commanders who have used their personal assets for this, but I think it's basically an exaggeration. I've never heard of anyone who couldn't become a commander because he had no money.

Some say officers suffer from a sense of helplessness because of the uncertain future and because of the big difference in pay, housing availability, etc., between themselves and other professional soldiers.

It's true that we urgently need to elevate the professional character of the military. Because most officers work in terrible conditions, the difficulties can be considerably greater than in other career fields. The MND and the Army are included in the reform tasks and are working to make improvements.

The volunteer rate for the Military Academy is dropping, but...

It's true the volunteer rate has dropped, but actually there are also reports that, lately only those who really want to make a career of the military are volunteering.

Almost all former Army Chiefs of Staff since the 5th Republic are leading "unhappy" lives.

Other than that I find this personally very regrettable. I have nothing special to say.

You are the first to graduate at the top of your class at the Military Academy to become Chief of Staff, right?

Many top graduates normally went on to become professors at the Military Academy or civilian universities. After the 16 May incident, when I was a captain in 1967, someone suggested that I go on to become a professor or to work in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, but I refused and went out to become a front-line company commander.

It seems you would have been invited to join the Hana Hoe.

No comment.

Did you think you would become the Chief of Staff?

If a graduate of the Military Academy says he doesn't dream of becoming the Chief of Staff, he's lying. But what would happen to the military if all officers made Chief of Staff as their goal? When I first heard news of my appointment to Chief of Staff, it was so unexpected, I couldn't sleep at all that night.

*** Conglomerates Outline Future Plans**

942C0024A Seoul HANGUK KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 7 Oct 93 p 9

[Text] The financial sector is hopping. Since President Kim's meeting with the heads of major conglomerates, the financial sector has shown lively movements to get the economy back on its feet, such as the stream of announcements of mid- and long-term measures taken at the individual-group level for the revitalization of investment and promotion of exports. After the meeting, the heads of major conglomerates, Lucky Goldstar, Daewoo, Sunkyong, Sangyong, etc., led the way in stimulating exports by implementing training for the presidents and staff of their subsidiaries or holding continuous meetings on what measures to take. They are actively beginning to expand investments, including research and development, and to increase international

competitiveness. Mid- to long-term investment-expansion plans worth over 1 trillion won have already been announced by Hanjin, Tusan, and Tongbu. Samsung and Daewoo too are considering increasing investments in indirect social capital and foreign sectors. Deciding to raise export targets or send export-promotion teams overseas, Sunkyong and Hyosong are devoting all their energies to the export drive. In order to implement without a hitch this year's investment plans and export targets which group leaders reported to the president in their meeting with him, groups are progressing solidly in finishing things up, such as having intermediate performance inspections on demand, centered around their planning and coordination offices.

Hyundai Group

Reaching only 44 percent of its equipment-investment goals during the first half of this year, the Hyundai Group plans to achieve 100 percent of this year's 2.5 trillion won investment goal by the end of the year.

As C.E.O. Chong Se-yong emphasized in a management-strategy meeting held on 4 and 5 September at the company's Mabuk-ri, Yongin training institute, "We must invest during a recession and reap our rewards during prosperous times," it is the basic policy of the Hyundai Group to invest according to plan even during an economic slump.

In particular, Hyundai plans to concentrate on investments at the end of the year; 480 billion won was slated for new-car development, such as the beta engine and Excel's successor the X-3 Car, and for expansion of transmission-producing factories. In the electronics sector, Hyundai plans to begin large-scale expansion of a 16-mb DRAM factory, spending 450 billion won to catch up with Samsung Electronics. It also has plans to invest over 50 billion won in the construction sector for the Sosan land-reclamation project and for research and development. Of this year's 290 billion won targeted for investment in expanding the production capacity of the shipbuilding and maritime sectors of its heavy industry, the 160 billion won still unused is scheduled to be invested by the end of the year.

Samsung Group

The Samsung Group is pouring its efforts into implementing without a hitch its 3.8 trillion won investment plan made up of 2.7 trillion won appropriated for equipment investment at the first of the year and 1.1 trillion won for research and development, a 30-percent increase over the original investment plan.

With the work of setting up next year's project plans beginning full-scale in October, it is going forward with efforts targeting great increases in investments for next year too. In accordance with the plan now being pursued by the government to attract investment of private-sector funds for the expansion of indirect social capital, the group aims to take the initiative in participating in

the new Yongjong-do airport and high-speed rail construction projects, so it plans to greatly increase its investments.

Lucky Goldstar Group

On 21 September, the Goldstar Corporation began construction of a thin-film transistor (TFT) LCD factory requiring an investment of 500 billion won. With a goal to mass produce 16 mb DRAM beginning at the end of this year, Goldstar Electron is investing over 300 billion won during the last half of this year. Goldstar Micronics also invested 58 billion won and began construction of a high-tech spare-parts factory on the 5th. In order to revitalize the sluggish domestic economy, the group is hurriedly concentrating its investments in equipment, new construction, and expansion of existing facilities centered in high-tech sectors.

Along with its expansion of investment, the group decided on a "management-reform promotion plan for increasing international competitiveness" and is promoting it by affiliate. The plan is generally made up of a program called "Best Company, Best Product," and a call for strengthened internal audits and the cultivation of cooperating companies.

Daewoo Group

A paper called "Mid- to Long-Term Vision for the Year 2000," which calls for Daewoo Electronics to increase its sales by \$10 billion, was presented in a seminar for group staff this September. An investment-expansion plan which would increase investment in foreign sectors is to be announced sooner or later. Upon the return of C.E.O. Kim U-jung from his visit to China, Daewoo plans to coordinate investment plans by affiliate. A plan to increase foreign investments by 200 billion won is under consideration, it is reported.

Hanjin Group

When a decision is made on the government plan to attract investment of private-sector funds for the new Yongjong-do airport, highway and other projects, the group plans to form a committee for promoting group participation in private-sector funding and decide on a detailed investment plan. The Hanjin Group plans to participate in the construction of the new Yongjong-do airport, the Seoul-Yongjong-do urban highway, the Incheon-Yongjong-do bridge, the Pusan Sasang-Kimhae light railway, and the Pusan 4-stage and Kwangyang 1-stage container piers.

Sangyong Group

It was decided to go forward with the proposal to specialize group businesses and with the large-scale equipment-investment plan announced immediately after the adoption of the real-name financial system.

So that the investment mood can come alive, the group intends to invest in equipment and research and development as originally planned, centered around the automobile industry, which was selected as the group's main business.

Kia Group

Unable to avoid stagnation with only 350 billion won of its 1 trillion won equipment-investment target met during the first half of the year, the Kia Group is planning to make 610 billion won in equipment investments during the latter half of the year.

Making up the majority of the group's equipment investments, Kia Motors in particular plans to spend most of its 450 billion won investment target for the last half of the year during the fourth quarter. It will be for production-equipment expansion for the new car Aspire, for the auto-transmission factory targeted for completion in mid-October, and for independent engine development. It also plans to strengthen investments in equipment for an Asia Motors engine-block factory, for Kia Machine

Industries transmission equipment and for the construction of a second-stage factory at Kia Tooled Steel's Kunsan plant.

Tongyang Group

Led by group C.E.O. Hyon Chae-hyon, a meeting of the group's company presidents was held on 4 September. It was decided to actively respond to the government's economic-revitalization policies, to work for the doubling of manufacturing-sector exports, and that all affiliated companies would work to create conditions favorable to the establishment of the real-name financial system.

Explaining on this day the results of his meeting with President Kim Yong-sam on 28 September, Hyon said that in the case of cement, the group's main manufacturing industry, although exports grew considerably this year, there was still plenty of room to develop new markets and he asked them to work to expand imports to help promote the revitalization of the economy.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Deputy Foreign Minister on Protest to Australia

*BK0212072093 Hong Kong AFP in English 0657 GMT
2 Dec 93*

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Dec 2 (AFP)—Malaysia has made verbal protests to Australia over Prime Minister Paul Keating's criticism of his Malaysian counterpart, Mahathir Mohamed, for refusing to attend the Pacific leaders summit in Seattle, officials said Thursday.

"As Australia is a friendly country, we are expressing Malaysia's displeasure on a verbal basis first," deputy foreign minister Abdullah Fadzil Che Wan told AFP. "If nothing comes out of it, then we may put it in black and white."

Foreign Minister Abdullah Badawi said that a senior Malaysian diplomat telephoned the Australian high commissioner (ambassador) in Kuala Lumpur, John Dauth, Tuesday and expressed Malaysia's displeasure over Keating's remarks.

Abdullah said Malaysia's high commission in Canberra passed on a similar message to the office of the Australian Prime Minister who last week called Mahathir a "recalcitrant" for not attending last month's Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) summit hosted by U.S. President Bill Clinton.

Kuala Lumpur's action is seen by some diplomats in Kuala Lumpur as a mild but official protest.

Mahathir said earlier he was "disappointed" over Keating's remarks but Kuala Lumpur would not lodge an official protest with Canberra nor seek an apology from Keating.

Fadzil said Thursday, however, that the government was under pressure to do something. "We hope that something positive will come out from the verbal message we have sent to Canberra so that the issue can be settled," he said.

Malaysian political parties and other groups have demanded action over the expanding row and suggested Kuala Lumpur downgrade diplomatic and trade ties with Australia if Keating does not apologise.

In a rare show of unity, Malaysia's opposition parties have also come out in support of demands for an apology from Keating. "Keating should take time off to learn elementary good manners," said lawyer Karpal Singh, who is deputy chairman of the largely ethnic Chinese-based Democratic Action Party.

Nik Aziz Nik Mat, leader of the fundamentalist opposition Parti Islam (PAS), said he was not surprised by

Keating's remarks. "What do you expect from a leader whose forefathers were ex-convicts and social discards?" he said.

Keating said on Monday that he would not apologise, adding that Mahathir had gone out of his way to say that he was not seeking an apology and was mainly interested in "getting on with our relationship." Keating said in a televised interview that Malaysia owed multiple apologies to Australia for unspecified slights.

The Malaysian cabinet, which discussed the controversy for the first time at its weekly Wednesday meeting, concluded that Keating's remarks were unwarranted, Fadzil said. The remarks showed that the Australian prime minister was insensitive towards bilateral relations.

Information Minister Mohamad Rahmat placed an indefinite ban on Australian radio and television programmes and bilateral cooperation in broadcasting and threatened "stronger action" if Keating did not apologise.

"Crocodile Dundee II," an Australian production scheduled for telecast over Malaysian TV late Thursday, had been replaced, newspaper reports said.

Defence Minister Najib Tun Razak said that Australia could lose major government contacts. "I think the relationship between our two countries will move into a very difficult period," he said.

Pakistani Navy Chief Meets Defense Officials

*BK0212073693 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English
0642 GMT 2 Dec 93*

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Dec. 2 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Pakistan Navy Chief Admiral Saeed M. Khan Thursday visited the Defence Ministry here for talks with senior officials, focussing on bilateral relations.

He was greeted by a guard-of-honor mounted by 102 officers and men of the Royal Malaysian Navy (TLDM) led by Lt. Kom. [Lieutenant Commander] Mohamed Ariff Mahru.

Saeed held discussions with Chief of Navy Mohamed Shariff Ishak on mutual cooperation between the naval forces of the two countries.

Saeed, who arrived yesterday for a nine-day official visit, also called on Defence Minister Najib Razak. He was later given a briefing by Defence Ministry officials on the activities of the armed forces.

Saeed will be visiting several military installations, including the Lumut Naval Dockyard and the Langkawi International Maritime and Aerospace (LIMA '93) exhibition.

Leaders Send National Day Greetings to Laos*BK0212051093 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English
0355 GMT 2 Dec 93*

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Dec. 2 (OANA-BERNAMA)—The Malaysian king, Sultan Azlan Shah, and the queen, Tunku Bainun, sent greetings to Laotian President Nourak Phoumsavan on the occasion of the republic's national day Thursday.

In his message, the king said he was convinced that the close and friendly relations between Malaysia and Laos would be further strengthened in the future.

Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir Mohamed, in his congratulatory message to his counterpart Khamtai Siphandon, said he firmly believed that the people of Laos would continue to enjoy peace, progress, and economic prosperity in the coming years.

Foreign Minister Abdullah Haji Ahmad Badawi sent similar greetings to his Laotian counterpart Somsavat Lengsavat.

Cambodia**Hun Sen Discusses Khmer Rouge, Other Issues***BK0112054393 Phnom Penh National Voice of
Cambodia Radio Network in Cambodian 0430 GMT
30 Nov 93*

[News conference with Second Prime Minister Hun Sen and unidentified reporters on 30 November; place not given—recorded; questions in English and other languages; Hun Sen replies in Cambodian with passage-by-passage translation into English; following is from the Cambodian]

[Text] [Hun Sen] First of all I would like to inform all of you, ladies and gentlemen, that this is not really a news conference but a response to the requests for press interviews which I could not grant you individually. For the past few months, both foreign and local newspapers have complained that it was so difficult to have an interview with Hun Sen. That was true because lately I have been very, very busy and have had no time to respond to your requests for interviews. So this morning I decided to meet with you, the foreign and local journalists, to explain anything you would like to know.

For this reason, I would like to tell you that on this occasion I am not going to issue any sort of special statement before you pose any questions to me. So, I would like to give a chance to you to ask your questions now.

[Question in English followed by Cambodian translation] What is the government's policy [words indistinct]?

[Hun Sen] The Khmer Rouge problem is the only remaining problem for Cambodia. Of course, it does not mean that I am overlooking the other issues such as

security, social order, economy, and living conditions of the people. But the Khmer Rouge continue to be the main problem that has not yet been solved. Now, we would like to inform you about the Khmer Rouge problem and the government's policy toward the Khmer Rouge.

On 21 November 1993 in Beijing, King Norodom Sihanouk Varaman wrote an essay on the Khmer Rouge in which his majesty presented a number of solutions to the problem. Prince Krompreah Norodom Ranariddh and I have considered this essay to be the position of the government. This is because the three-point stance proposed by His Majesty King Norodom Sihanouk for dealing with the Khmer Rouge is most correct and necessary. Now, I have received a copy of the 26 November letter sent by His Excellency Khieu Samphan to his majesty in which Khieu Samphan said he welcomed the king's initiative. This was a positive sign from the Khmer Rouge. Where, then, is the problem? There are a number of problems I would like to point out here this morning. But this is only my personal view, as I cannot speak for the royal government at this moment because so far both Prince Krompreah Ranariddh and I have not yet received anything that can be qualified as official from the Khmer Rouge side. Consequently the royal government cannot make any decisions since it has not received anything that can be qualified as official. Nevertheless, it is possible for the royal government to express its view on the problem.

First of all, the Khmer Rouge must implement whatever they have expressed in the letter sent to His Majesty King Norodom Sihanouk Varaman, including their pledge to cease hostile activities, to uphold a nation-wide cease-fire, to stop destroying private property, and to stop killing people. The Khmer Rouge must implement all of that first. Why do we ask them to do that? There are two points to be considered. First, and this is the most necessary question, for us to hold talks the Khmer Rouge must immediately cease all fighting. It is the obligation that the Khmer Rouge owes the people. If the Khmer Rouge really want to join the national community, what reason do they have to attack the royal government and continue killing people?

The second point of great interest is that we do not want to be the captives of the Khmer Rouge as the Paris agreement was their captive before. Let us not forget that though the Khmer Rouge signed the Paris agreement which is recognized by many signatory countries and the United Nations, the Khmer Rouge did not recognize the agreement at all. They even killed UNTAC [United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia] personnel and violated the UNTAC mission at a time when the United Nations was in charge of implementing that peace agreement. Therefore, a short, less than three-page letter signed by Khieu Samphan cannot be regarded as an official document. So, now is the time for the Khmer Rouge leaders to issue an official order to their officers and men to cease all military activities and then rally

their troops in places assigned them by the royal government to prepare for integration into the Khmer Royal Armed Forces. We are waiting to see whether the Khmer Rouge are going to issue such an order, and if they will cease their attacks. Only then will we consider how and when and where we will meet.

Second, this concerns the posts to be given to the Khmer Rouge leaders. The royal government has said that it would not oppose an advisory role for the Khmer Rouge leaders in the government. But I would like to elaborate on this point so that there will not be any misunderstanding.

Some press agencies reported that Prince Krompreah Norodom Ranariddh did not agree with the proposal of his father, His Majesty King Norodom Sihanouk Varaman, that he opposed the king's offer of cominister and cosecretary of state posts to the Khmer Rouge leaders. Yesterday, Prince Krompreah Norodom Ranariddh issued a statement through his personal secretariat saying that he was not opposed to the offer of his father. But the point here is about the provision of our Constitution. The ministers, ministers of state, and secretaries of state are members of the government, and the Constitution stipulates that they must be persons who are members of parties represented in parliament. This is a point concerning the Constitution. The question here is whether we should amend the Constitution or not so that we can include the Khmer Rouge in the government. The question is how many of the 120 members of parliament are ready to support the constitutional amendment. If the Constitution is amended to include the Khmer Rouge, what about the other 16 parties that took part in the elections say? That is the problem that has caused the misunderstanding about Prince Krompreah Ranariddh's alleged opposition to his majesty's proposal.

Now, allow me to reemphasize that what is important here is that the Khmer Rouge must do what they have already promised to do in supporting his majesty's initiative. We will not allow anyone to practice the tactic of fighting while negotiating. We must begin talks between the royal government and the Khmer Rouge in a peaceful atmosphere.

Another point that I want to stress here is the position of the royal government. So far, there have been a small number of people, including some foreigners, who still consider the Khmer Rouge to be a legal faction. They have contended that so long as the Khmer Rouge have their office in Phnom Penh, they remain a legal faction. This is a serious misreading of Cambodia and especially of the Constitution adopted by the representatives of the people from all over the country. Article Three of the Constitution clearly stipulates that the Kingdom of Cambodia is an indivisible state. Allowing the Khmer Rouge to have their office in Phnom Penh does not mean that we officially recognize the partition of Cambodia. Allowing the Khmer Rouge to stay here is merely our humanitarian policy and it is within the framework of

our national reconciliation policy. It certainly is not a recognition of Cambodia's partition.

The one and only government is the royal government, born out of the elections organized and supervised by the United Nations. We appeal to those who have such a misunderstanding to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Cambodia. We cannot accept the idea formed externally that Cambodia is made up of a state governed by the royal government and another state controlled by the Khmer Rouge. Cambodia is not a nation like Israel and Palestine where the people need recognition for their sovereignty. We are one country without division. The occupation of any part of Cambodian territory by any group is totally illegal. Therefore, one should not consider our humanitarian policy and national reconciliation policy to be a division of the nation.

[Reporter] Would you set conditions for talks with the Khmer Rouge, or would you just enter into talks with them?

[Hun Sen] What we want is for the Khmer Rouge to do what they have promised to do in response to his majesty's initiative. As I have already said, the first point concerns the cease-fire, the cessation of military activities. We would like for them to fulfil this obligation before anything else. This is because, as you ladies and gentlemen might have known, in the former Yugoslavia a negotiation is going on to divide Bosnia into three parts, and one of the groups which is in control of the bulk of the territory does not agree to such a partition. This is a question of a minority against another minority that leads to the division of a nation. In our case we are between Cambodians, and one should not use the controlled zones as a bargaining chip with the royal government. Is it necessary at all for the people to continue dying while their leaders are meeting for talks? Is all of that necessary if a few days after the meeting we would have to muster forces for integration into the national army and hand over the controlled zones to the royal government? As far as we know, not fighting is preferable to fighting. In any kind of fighting people are killed and injured. Why then can't they issue an order for a cease-fire? There is no danger involved. I would understand it if fighting were not a difficult task. But not fighting is so easy to do, much less difficult than fighting. So, what we would like to have is for the Khmer Rouge to do what they have said they would do and then we will do our part of the deal. It is not a condition but their duty.

[Reporter] I have learned that Prince Ranariddh is going to Beijing tomorrow, but you are not. Why are you not going, if this information is correct?

[Hun Sen] I have no idea about Prince Krompreah leaving the country anytime soon. I only know that in about three weeks he will visit his father in Beijing. All of us know that his majesty will have to extend his medical treatment in Beijing for another four or five months.

Therefore, we arrange to take turns visiting the king. So, Prince Krompreah Ranariddh, Samdech Chea Sim, and I will go to Beijing separately. Such an arrangement is reached so that we can keep visiting our king. There is nothing unusual about that. It is a common practice.

[Reporter] What I want to know is whether there will be talks or discussions in Beijing since Prince Ranariddh's visit to his father coincides with Khieu Samphan's presence there.

[Hun Sen] In the next few days Prince Krompreah Ranariddh will not go anywhere. If I am not mistaken, before 19 [December] Prince Ranariddh will not go anywhere outside Cambodia.

[Reporter] Do you think it is hoping too much for the Khmer Rouge under the command of Ta Mok to join the national army since the attacks so far have mostly been launched under Ta Mok's command?

[Hun Sen] It is difficult to say. Putting faith in the Khmer Rouge seems like wishing on a star, and only the United States and another country have the ability to go into space. Indeed, last [word indistinct] and especially a few days ago—that is, on 24, 25 and 26—the Khmer Rouge launched heavy attacks on a number of positions in Kompong Thom. People have always believed that the forces conducting activities in the provinces of Kompong Thom, Preah Vihear, and Siem Reap were those under Ta Mok's command. So, it is quite hard for us to hope for the better. Let us say, politically we are optimistic about that. In practice, however, it is very unlikely. I am not very confident that the Khmer Rouge would agree to surrender their forces, dissolve them, and integrate them into the Khmer Royal Armed Forces as the three former factions did. My making such an assertion, however, may be a boon for the Khmer Rouge, for normally the Khmer Rouge say or do something contrary to what I say. If I call something white, the Khmer Rouge would call it black; if I call it black, the Khmer Rouge would call it white. So, let this remain as it was: I say now that the Khmer Rouge will not dissolve their forces nor will they integrate them into the Khmer Royal Armed Forces, and the opposite of that would be for the Khmer Rouge to dissolve and integrate them.

[Reporter] Is it the [words indistinct] if the Khmer Rouge do not [word indistinct] the government, will the government suspend the fighting against the Khmer Rouge?

[Hun Sen] In this respect, I would like to inform you of the government's position. It is based on three fundamental points:

First, the royal government wishes to solve all the problems peacefully, without the use of violence. This has been our most important effort, from the formation of the provisional government to the present royal government. Such an effort to solve the problem greatly benefits our nation. It is true that this kind of solution has a price. We do not call it, however, a price to be paid.

We consider it an obligation to be fulfilled. The Khmer Rouge must fulfill their duty and the royal government must also fulfill its duty. So, the mutual fulfillment of duty will lead toward national unification. The government will continue its peaceful policy and try its utmost to achieve this goal.

Second, the royal government has its obligation to protect the people. We conduct military operations—if any are necessary—only in response to those of the Khmer Rouge. It is very difficult for us to completely avoid clashes because the Khmer Rouge will not stay still. In the past few months they have committed many crimes. So, the royal government must adopt the proper attitude in order to defend the people. Therefore, our military operations will only be in response to the activities of the Khmer Rouge and in defense of the people.

Third, we have the duty to implement Article Three of the Constitution. We have already noted that Article Three clearly stipulates that the Kingdom of Cambodia is an indivisible state. The royal government cannot tolerate the de facto partition of the country for too long. I mentioned in the first point that the royal government would like a peaceful solution, but we have to consider the case in which the problem cannot be solved. Therefore, the royal government will have to fulfill its unavoidable obligation, that is, to unify all of the country and place it fully under its control. But this third point is addressed only when we have no other option, when we cannot solve the problem and are obliged to recapture the territories illegally occupied by a group of people.

[Reporter] There have been many initiatives on the holding of a roundtable and on other solutions made by His Majesty Norodom Sihanouk. Does the royal government entertain other initiatives as part of the effort to solve the Cambodian problem?

[Hun Sen] Other than the initiatives of his majesty the king, we do not have any. The royal government considers the king's initiatives as its political yardstick. What remains to be done is for us to apply these initiatives effectively.

[Reporter] Do you think that there should be any constitutional amendments to conform with the king's enlightened initiatives?

[Hun Sen] On this point, I dare not make any comment that would be construed as a violation of the right of the representatives. The National Assembly is the father of the government. I do not know whether or not it is appropriate to proceed with the constitutional amendment in order to bring in the Khmer Rouge. For example, suppose I say it has to be done. I cannot be sure that I can get a two-thirds majority to support the amendment. It can only lead toward more serious failure. So, I think that we have to shelve the question for further consideration because I do not want to violate the prerogative of the National Assembly. It is true that I am a representative who has the right along with, say,

10 other representatives to sponsor a bill or request an amendment, but I cannot express my opinion at this moment.

[Reporter] If amending the Constitution is a difficult process, then is there any move to integrate members of the Khmer Rouge party into the parties represented in the National Assembly, namely, the CPP [Cambodian People's Party], FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia], and KP [Khmer People's National Liberation Front]?

[Hun Sen] I have some difficulties dealing with this question. There are two points to be considered. First, whether the Khmer Rouge are willing to dissolve their party and then join the parties with members in parliament. Second, whether the parties represented in parliament are willing to accept the Khmer Rouge as their members. In my capacity as a party leader, it is hard for us to accept them. We cannot accept them. I do not know, maybe other CPP leaders share my view that we cannot accept the Khmer Rouge as our party members.

[Reporter] Excellency, you mentioned the Khmer Rouge office in Phnom Penh. I want to know, under which circumstances would the government shut down their office?

[Hun Sen] It is subject to the real attitude displayed by the Khmer Rouge and whether there is progress in the national reconciliation process. The more readily and energetically the Khmer Rouge become involved in their military and subversive activities, the faster it will be shut down. To my knowledge, a number of representatives are initiating a bill to request parliament to outlaw the Khmer Rouge. I do not know how this trend would develop, for it is quite a big question. But one has to remember that only a few representatives suffice to initiate a bill and submit it for the approval of parliament. If such a bill is drafted, in my opinion, no one will defend the Khmer Rouge in parliament. Therefore, the Khmer Rouge have to understand their situation. They have to do something which they ought to do and which will not harm the nation and the people. The more energetic, savage, and fierce their activities, the faster such a bill will be passed. So, the office of the Khmer Rouge depends on the attitude of the Khmer Rouge.

[Reporter] When will you reshuffle the administration in the provinces?

[Hun Sen] We are now in the process of making replacements. It will be done soon. The list is being finalized. You have to wait and see.

[Reporter] We have learned that Prince Ranariddh was preparing a trip to Beijing but had to postpone it.

[Hun Sen] I have no information about that. The prince informed me of his travels. He told me about them some 10 days ago but he did not mention this trip.

[Reporter] You have disclosed that the government was taking measures to fight drug trafficking. At a time when the government is facing many economic and other social problems, how closely is the government focusing on the drug problem?

[Hun Sen] I would like to inform you that the government has paid attention to this problem since the formation of the provisional national government. Before the elections, we got the information that some drugs were transiting Cambodia for other countries and that some of them were being used locally. Actually, we are faced with many other problems. We cannot, however, remain indifferent to the problem. We have to pay attention to fighting this trafficking problem, primarily on the grounds that it undermines our social order and the health of our people. It is a problem that we cannot overlook in our present situation. We are faced with so many serious social problems, such as armed robbery, prostitution, and other crimes that we do not want to see the drug abuse added to the list. Second, we have the obligation to contribute to the international campaign against drug trafficking. It is both for the good of our own country and our other obligations that we have to work with the governments of other countries to combat this plague.

Currently, we are forming a special task force to fight drug trafficking. The Ministry of the Interior is responsible for establishing such a task force and we are now seeking aid from other countries. The other day, the two prime ministers assigned the deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs to ascertain Cambodia's status in Interpol, because over the past few years we have not paid our dues, which amount to over \$14,000. We will pay our dues to this organization in order to become a member and cooperate with it within our capabilities. In addition to the multilateral cooperation with such international organizations as Interpol, we also need assistance from rich countries interested in checking drug trafficking. We hope that those countries, at our request, might be able to give us help so that we can gradually fight this problem.

[Reporter] I am from [words indistinct]. I would like to know whether the government has any [words indistinct].

[Hun Sen] We have many problems. Long years of war have displaced people. Many people have been displaced from the countryside into the city. At the same time, from 1992 to 1993, many refugees were repatriated from border areas back to the interior of the country.

Right now, we have problems both in urban and rural areas. We have urban problems of housing and unemployment. This is a heavy burden for the royal government. We have two problems in rural areas. The first one is those people who have been in the country for a long time, but they lost the balance between a large area with a small population and a small area with a large population. Besides this, we have the problem of people who

were recently repatriated. We have to find farmland for them. This is because the major part of the land has been occupied and cultivated by those people who have been living there for 14 years. The unoccupied and uncultivated land still lacks security, communications lines, and the mines have not yet been cleared. This is why the royal government faces many problems both in urban and rural areas. It is known, however, that the government does not have the capability to solve all of these problems at the same time.

Our primary task is to solve them gradually and we are giving priority to the rural area problems. Giving priority to solving rural problems does not mean that we are not paying attention to urban problems. If we resolve the rural problems successfully, then we will be able to keep the people from coming to the city which causes unemployment and housing problems. Therefore, it is very necessary to build the rural areas through the development of infrastructure, such as roads, schools, hospitals, and markets. It is also necessary to eradicate mines and malaria to pave the way for landless people to settle.

As for urban area development, even if we have more investors coming to the country, it still is difficult to completely solve the unemployment problem. The urban areas do not mean only Phnom Penh. It also means other cities, which are now overpopulated and facing housing and unemployment problems. Nevertheless, it is the royal government's policy not to force these people to leave the cities. The important thing for the government is to develop sufficient infrastructure in the countryside so the people will be convinced of the feasibility of living there and are willing to settle down there.

[Reporter] I am from REAKSMEI KAMPUCHEA [words indistinct] for the FUNCINPEC.

[Hun Sen] I would like to inform you that both Prince Krompreah and I, myself, will not speak about FUNCINPEC or CPP anymore. It is not even necessary to speak about the civilian administration, armed forces, and police force. This is because the civilian government, the armed forces, and the police must be neutral government and forces as a legal mechanism for democracy. The replacement of governors and deputy governors is not a factor involving the arrangement and allocation of administration between the ruling parties. It is just the replacement of people. I would like to stress this: If a provincial governor comes from the CPP, do not consider that province as a CPP administration; and if a provincial governor comes from the FUNCINPEC, do not take the administration of that province as belonging to the FUNCINPEC. It is the national administration which must fulfill its duty neutrally in front of all parties. So it is with the military and the police. We do not see them as military officers from the FUNCINPEC, from the KP [Khmer People's National Liberation Front], or from the SOC [State of Cambodia] at all. We consider them army officers, police officers, and administrators of our nation. It is just the replacement of people.

[Reporter] I am [words indistinct]. A question much discussed among journalists is why the CPP seems to have greater power [words indistinct].

[Hun Sen] I do not really understand this question and I have not heard much explanation about this, only in Khieu Samphan's letter to his majesty.

The question right now is what would we like to have. Both the king and the political parties, both those in and those not in the parliament, would like to have political stability. Therefore, the selection of people for this and that post is aimed mainly at achieving stability. The cooperation between all political parties in the parliament is very necessary, indispensable. It is like a person with two legs—if one leg is broken, he is a disabled person. By now, I do not consider who has the power or not. We, the Prince Krompreah, myself, and His Excellency Chea Sim, do not think about who does or does not have power. This is because we are working in line with the one and only Constitution that we worked out together. The Prince Krompreah will not do anything for the sake of FUNCINPEC and I do not do anything for the sake of the CPP. We will do anything for the prosperity of our Kingdom of Cambodia in line with the motto "Country, king, and religion".

[Reporter] We would like your excellency to explain a little bit about the comment that the CPP gets important posts because it has greater military power. I have heard unwritten reports that the FUNCINPEC and BLDP have complained that the CPP gets important posts because it has a larger number of armed forces.

[Hun Sen] I did not have any reports on this matter. If there is such a matter, I not not think it comes from the leaders of the parties. One must not think that the CPP is based on military power. The role I am playing right now is not the role of the prime minister of the SOC.

At that time, the 100,000 troops and 50,000 police officers of the former SOC were all under my sole command. But now, Prince Krompreah Ranariddh as well as the integrated commanders have the right to command all these forces which are no longer the forces of the SOC, for the SOC army has been demobilized since 2 July 1993. No politician can give orders to all these forces on behalf of any party. All integrated forces belong to the whole nation.

[Reporter] I am from the YUTTETHOR newspaper. We would like to know whether the government takes into consideration [words indistinct] the reopening of National Route No. 12?

[Hun Sen] Preah Vihear Province is the most remote province of the country. It even has been more difficult to get there since June 1992 because the Khmer Rouge cut off Route 12, which connects Kompong Thom Province with Preah Vihear. At the same time, the Khmer Rouge have intensified their attacks in order to occupy the whole of Preah Vihear Province. This has caused difficulties in bringing supplies to our compatriots as

well as the administrators and armed forces there. We have been worried about this situation. We could not sufficiently supply Preah Vihear Province by means of helicopters or planes. And neither could we supply Preah Vihear Province through Stung Treng Province. For this reason, the royal government has a plan. First, we will no longer put Preah Vihear Province under the 1st Military Region, which has its headquarters in Stung Treng Province. This is because it is impossible for us to intervene from there. We have decided instead to put Preah Vihear Province under the 4th Military Region. This way it will be more convenient to monitor the situation from there rather than from Stung Treng. We can intervene faster from Kompong Thom to Preah Vihear than from Stung Treng to Preah Vihear. Second, we have a plan to restore National Route No. 12. The local people there will face great hardship without the restoration of this route. So, the armed forces and engineering units will take care of this route.

[Reporter] I would like to follow up the question that [words indistinct] the government is trying to develop the rural areas as a measure against the Khmer Rouge. [Words indistinct] the government has [words indistinct] to have the people develop their living conditions against the Khmer Rouge?

[Hun Sen] The development of Preah Vihear Province is also part of our overall rural development effort. I mentioned infrastructural construction to help develop rural areas. The restoration of National Route No. 12, which will connect Kompong Thom with Preah Vihear, is part of this policy. The one thing that has caused so much hardship to Preah Vihear Province over the past two years is this National Route No. 12. The traffic of goods from other provinces to Preah Vihear and vice versa has been made with great difficulty. I would like to inform you that the infrastructural construction, which also covers the restoration of Route 12, is the starting point of the overall development policy which also covers Preah Vihear Province.

[Reporter] Does international aid to the Kingdom of Cambodia end with the mission of UNTAC or is it being continued?

[Hun Sen] There is an annex in the Paris agreement dealing with the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Cambodia. Therefore the international community's obligation toward Cambodia is not yet over; that is, it still has to help Cambodia in its rehabilitation and reconstruction. International aid does not end at the time UNTAC withdrew from Cambodia. We still wait for the assistance provided under the Tokyo conference on Cambodia's rehabilitation and reconstruction. In this connection, we have established a coordinating committee [words indistinct] and its operation is underway. You can see that Cambodia continues to need considerable assistance from the international community in the form of both bilateral and multilateral aid. The royal government plans to form a rehabilitation and development commission in order to ensure the distribution of

aid as well as the coordination of aid and investment. We already have such a commission, but we are going to beef it up.

According to the project, first Prime Minister Prince Krompreah Norodom Ranariddh will personally chair this commission which is divided into two major departments: one involving the administration and distribution of aid and the other involving investment. This is to ensure the efficiency of our national reconstruction efforts through the coordination of multilateral and bilateral aid as well as aid from the private sector. In sum, we still need continued aid.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] is the government willing to make greater efforts on or more concessions to the Khmer Rouge as this problem involves many other countries? Do you think the government has already spent too much time trying to solve the Khmer Rouge problem rather than trying to solve economic and other problems?

[Hun Sen] We certainly have spent considerable efforts—both physical and mental—and material, in order to solve the Khmer Rouge problem. This is a concrete problem that needs to be solved. Indeed, this problem remains a pain in the neck for the Cambodian people, the royal government, and the international community. But we cannot avoid solving this concrete problem. While trying to solve it, however, we must not forget to solve other problems too. I can say that the Khmer Rouge may or may not be considered a problem. If we consider them a problem it is because they make themselves a problem and that problem must be tackled by the royal government represented by Prince Krompreah, myself, and all other government members. They, however, may not be a problem if and when their activities oblige us to no longer consider them a problem.

This can happen, first, when they positively respond to his majesty's initiative and the royal government's proposal, that is, when they place themselves within the national framework. Then, they would no longer be a problem. Still, they are not a problem if they become full-fledged rebels as there will be no need for negotiations or dialogues. Then, the royal government would just leave it to the armed forces and the police to deal with the problem. The royal government would no longer have to waste time thinking about it. It would be a problem, but just a normal one. However, presently, we still consider it a problem that we need to solve.

[Reporter] In my opinion, the Khmer Rouge [words indistinct] Messrs. Khieu Samphan, Pol Pot, Ieng Sary, Ta Mok [words indistinct] Khmer Rouge. The Khmer Rouge personalities have always been Pol Pot, Ta Mok, Ieng Sary, and Nuon Chea [words indistinct] how is the stance of the royal government toward these Khmer Rouge?

[Hun Sen] His majesty's initiative is also tied to the unacceptability of Messrs. Pol Pot, Ieng Sary, Nuon Chea, and Ta Mok. Being unacceptable does not mean

that these persons have to be executed. You may say that it is not logical but it is more than reasonable. We only demand that they be barred from being the king's advisers, government advisers, or from having any role in the government. We do not demand that they be killed. I understand that maybe these persons themselves have not asked to be ministers, deputy ministers, or the king's and government advisers. They have to realize what they have done in the past, the things that have made them unacceptable to the people.

[Reporter] What special characteristic does Mr. Khieu Samphan enjoy for him not to be included in this group of unacceptable Khmer Rouge leaders? I would like also to follow up on the question about the national museum of genocide.

[Hun Sen] I believe Mr. Khieu Samphan's special trait is that he is a former member of the internationally recognized SNC [Supreme National Council]. It is not logical if we now demand the exclusion of Mr. Khieu Samphan, a former member of the SNC recognized by signatory countries of the Paris agreement.

Concerning the second question about the national museum of genocide, I will not comment on behalf of the royal government, but rather in my capacity as a humble citizen of Cambodia. In my opinion, history is history. You just cannot change history. So, we should treasure anything that has historic character. This is not to fan national hatred, but it represents reality, something that really happened.

[Reporter] Does the royal government think the Khmer Rouge enjoy the support of the Thai Government?

[Hun Sen] I also do not want to comment on the matter the lady has just raised. Now, both the Cambodian and the Thai peoples as well as armies are asking the same question: who is doing what? My only hope is that the royal Thai Government and army will recognize only the royal government in Phnom Penh without maintaining relations with any other forces. We have received such a promise from both the Thai prime minister and foreign minister. Soon, I will meet with the new Thai ambassador. I hope he will continue to recognize the royal government. He must have recognized the royal government, for he has just presented his credentials. In my view, anything that conforms with the promise of the royal Thai Government to the Cambodian royal government would suffice.

[Reporter] You have mentioned that the Khmer Rouge are continuing their activities. Will there be fighting as in 1990-92? How serious is the Khmer Rouge problem?

[Hun Sen] The fighting on 24, 25, and 26 November in Stoung District, Kompong Thom Province, was very fierce. It was a frontal attack by the Khmer Rouge against the Khmer Royal Armed Forces. The Khmer Rouge are also preparing forces for more activities in a number of areas. Therefore, I believe fighting may take place in a number of regions, but not everywhere. As to

the intensity of the fighting, it is merely of military significance. You asked me what is the problem of the Khmer Rouge...[Hun Sen is interrupted by reporter]

[Reporter] I want to know how serious is this problem compared with 1990-92. It is only about the seriousness of the Khmer Rouge problem.

[Hun Sen] I do not understand your question.

[Reporter] Your excellency said the Khmer Rouge are still a problem. So, I just want to know whether the problem now is more serious than in 1990-92 or less.

[Hun Sen] Compared with the previous year, that is, before the elections, the Khmer Rouge have lessened the intensity of their attacks. The problem remains, but it has been reduced in scope. Before the elections, it was the question of whether the Khmer Rouge would take part or not in the implementation of the agreement, that is, in the elections. Whether the elections were possible or not depended on the military and subversive activities of the Khmer Rouge. At that time, they became an important question. They were like a bone in the throat, obstructing the Paris agreement. Now all the political parties have come under the constitutional umbrella. In housing terms, it is like a house nearing completion. What remains are just the finishing touches. If the Khmer Rouge agree to become the furniture in the house, the problem would be over. Because of this, I said that there may be no Khmer Rouge problem at all. If they join the process, then there is no Khmer Rouge problem. If they refuse, there will still not be a Khmer Rouge problem. They would become rebels and the government would not have to think about them any more and then it would be the task of the armed forces and the police.

[Reporter] Is the scale of fighting now smaller or larger than before the Paris agreement?

[Hun Sen] Smaller. The Khmer Rouge do not have enough forces to launch large-scale offensives and capture additional strategic points. General military offensives cannot be launched at will. One must have a number of qualifications in order to make use of a so-called general military offensive. Presently, they do not have such qualifications. First, they do not have sufficient forces to launch one. Second, they do not have enough support positions to back them up in order to launch an offensive and capture additional strategic points. Third, their supplies are dwindling. Fourth, many Khmer Rouge soldiers have abandoned the fighting and more are defecting to the government's side. If the Khmer Rouge remain stubborn, they will be destroyed even faster.

[Reporter] Now allow me to ask you a personal question. For more than [words indistinct] you have won international plaudits, especially in the diplomatic field. What is your impression about [words indistinct]?

[Hun Sen] My impression is that I, together with the people and other politicians, have worked to solve the Cambodian problem politically. I have said on many occasions that I am not the one who created the Cambodian problem. When war broke out in Cambodia I was only 18 years old. I am not responsible for the Cambodian tragedy, for the creation of the Cambodian problem. But as a Cambodian citizen, I am dutybound to help solve the problem. The Cambodian people as well as the international community are clearly aware that I was a negotiator representing the former SOC. That is a real honor for me. Of course, I fulfilled this obligation at the behest of my compatriots. Now we have entered a new phase which is the phase of national reconstruction. In the past, when Cambodia was divided, the international community was also divided. Every year there was voting on Cambodia at the UN General Assembly and the international community would be split into two factions. Now, the Cambodian people are united and so is the international community.

First Prime Minister Prince Krompreah Ranariddh and I participated in the General Assembly and also in the UN Security Council. There I noted that delegates from various countries spoke the same language as Prince Krompreah Ranariddh and I did. This was a good qualification for Cambodia to have for the sake of its advance. Now there is a unification of all forces under the same constitutional umbrella, under the leadership of the king. And the international community which used to side with this or that faction in the past is now united in its support for Cambodia. Presently, we have no enemies. So this is a state of joy and that is my personal impression.

Ladies and gentlemen, allow me to thank all of you for your participation on this occasion. Do not consider this as a news conference. It is merely an answer to your requests for an interview. Thank you.

Khieu Samphan on Beijing Meeting With Sihanouk

BK0212022593 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 1 Dec 93

[Interview with Khieu Samphan, chairman of the Party of Democratic Kampuchea, by an unidentified correspondent on 1 December; place not given—read by announcer]

[Text] [Correspondent] Your Excellency, you have just returned from seeing his majesty the king, who is receiving medical treatment in Beijing. Would you please tell our people and compatriots about the significance of the meeting?

[Khieu Samphan] On the afternoon of 28 November 1993, at a hospital in Beijing, my aides and I were received by His Majesty Norodom Sihanouk Varaman, king of the Kingdom of Cambodia, and his wife for a two-hour audience. He spoke about our Cambodian

motherland's current situation and its future. The king was healthy and astute; his medical treatment was better than expected. During the audience, his majesty the king made the following important comments:

1. His majesty the king said he would remain the father of the nation and father of national reconciliation and unification. He stressed that talks have to be held between the [word indistinct] government and the Party of Democratic Kampuchea [PDK]. The Cambodian leaders should meet. If they continue to meet, results will be achieved one after another; they should not interrupt their talks.

2. His majesty said: We should all come together as a great family within the national community. We should not be divided or try to eliminate each other; we should unite around the throne and the king.

3. The government and the PDK have to join hands and work according to their ability to rebuild our beloved Cambodian motherland together.

4. His majesty the king stressed that peace, national reconciliation, and national unity are of vital importance. He said that peace and national unity lay the groundwork and are the key to settling national problems; improving the people's living conditions; and rebuilding the country's prosperity, glory, and dignity. Our nation has to join forces so we can become as sovereign as we were during the Sangkum Reas Niyum era. Friendly countries near and far and the international community are waiting to assist us, provided that Cambodians unite and peace and stability are restored.

5. [as heard] On behalf of the PDK, I profoundly thanked his majesty the king and his wife for granting us the lengthy audience. It produced profound [word indistinct] significance to promote peace, national reconciliation, and national unity, which represent the imperative need and sacred aspiration of all our people, both at home and abroad.

Once again, I informed his majesty the king of the PDK's constant stance and desire to find a solution and quickly restore peace, national reconciliation, and national unity around the throne and the king. The PDK would be extremely pleased to hold talks with all Cambodian leaders in conformity with the king father's initiative and on the basis of the points the king mentioned in his 21 November 1993 essay—entitled 'For the Entire Cambodian People'—in order to solve the serious current situation in our country and nation, as his majesty mentioned in the article.

On behalf of the entire PDK and all his children in the PDK controlled zones, I wished his majesty a speedy recovery, the best of health, and longevity so he can remain the cool shade for all his children and for the prosperity and glory of the Kingdom of Cambodia.

Indonesia**U.S. Products 'Depend on' Regional Markets***BK0112144893 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1219 GMT
1 Dec 93*

[Text] Jakarta, Dec 01 (OANA/ANTARA)—Indonesia must make use of the dependency of the United States' industries whose products 60 percent depend on the Asia-Pacific market.

"As part of the Asia-Pacific region, Indonesia should take this opportunity," Coordinating Minister of Industry Hartarto told participants of the national congress of the Indonesian Telecommunications Society (MTI) here on Wednesday. He said that 60 percent of U.S. industrial products depend on the market in the Asia-Pacific.

Many advanced countries have undertaken industrial relocations in recent years as a result of the production cost in those countries and this is a good opportunity, the minister added.

Business contacts with U.S. businesses must continue to be made. They will realize their plan to invest in Indonesia if they get correct information, the minister said. Besides [word indistinct] to establish joint-ventures with them, Indonesia needs to create favourable investment climate to attract more (?foreign) investors. As an economic society which plays a big role in communications, MTI is challenged to help the government create such a climate, he added.

Telecommunication is part of development infrastructure which is also a [words indistinct] climate improvement, according to Hartarto.

He said that the success of the world's large companies is generally supported by effective research and development programs.

Research plays a crucial role without which a product is threatened to lose its market because it has no data on what consumers need, he told a participant of the congress. The association said that many engineers are no longer interested in research activities because they are considered no longer prestigious.

Besides the possibility of facing failure, research activities also cost a lot, the participant said therefore, the electronics association asked the government to cooperate with the private sector in the research activities and to guarantee that its products will have regular markets.

In response to this, the minister said that market problem is a risk that must be faced by a business, but the government will not rule out the possibility of consuming goods produced by domestic telecommunications industries.

France Provides Loan for Development Projects*BK0112133693 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1211 GMT
1 Dec 93*

[Text] Jakarta, Dec 01 (OANA/ANTARA)—France has extended Indonesia financial assistance worth 726.7 million francs (U.S.\$112.5 million) to help the country develop several projects in transportation, telecommunications, health and science and technology.

The aid agreement was signed by the Foreign Ministry senior official Wisber Loeis and his counterpart at the French Embassy N. Ludovic de Noctille here on Wednesday.

The aid consists of soft loans at 0.5 percent interest over the next 40 years on a grant of 10 million francs (us\$196 million), Wisber said.

The assistance was agreed during the 2nd session of the Consultative Group on Indonesia (CGI) in Paris last June.

E. Timor Increased Fish-Rice Production Noted*BK0112133293 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1244 GMT
1 Dec 93*

[Text] Dili, Dec 01 (ANEX/ANTARA)—Joint cultivation of fish and rice on the same rice field has stepped up the East Timorese farmers' income, head of the East Timor provincial fishery service, Joao Freitas, said here on Wednesday.

Until the fourth year of Repelita V, Fifth Five-Year Development Plan, (1989-1994), fish production of East Timor though the joint fish-rice cultivation scheme had increased by an average of 34.5 percent per year, Joao Freitas said. Apart from that, the fish bred through the joint cultivation scheme are not only rice pest predators, but belong also in the fast growing species, he added.

East Timor's fish production increased from 16.02 tonnes in 1989 to 24.33 tonnes in 1990. In 1991 it reached 58.39 tonnes and increasing to 69.11 tonnes in 1992.

In the first year of Repelita V, increase in fish production was brought about through intensive fishing, procurement of additional equipment and fish cultivation through the application of the joint fish-rice cultivation scheme as well as through pond breeding, Joao Freitas said.

For the development and expansion of fish breeding special areas have been allocated, he added.

He went on to say that by the end of Repelita V (1993/1994) fish production is expected to surpass the previous year's, while for the first year of Repelita VI (1994-1995) fish production, particularly through the fish-rice cultivation scheme, is projected to reach more than 70 tonnes.

To achieve that goal, the provincial fishery service is intensifying its effort to provide fish breeding instructions to the fish farmers and to eradicate fish diseases, Joao Freitas said.

Philippines

U.S. Military Human Rights Record Viewed

BK3011052993 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE
in English 25 Nov 93 p 5

[From the "First Opinion" column by Ricardo Malay: "Irritants of the 'Old' Partnership Recalled"]

[Text] The issue of whether to grant amnesty to the killers of Col. James Rowe has widened to other leftist rebels jailed for "punishing" U.S. servicemen when the bases were still extant.

According to a news report, the U.S. government is opposed to an amnesty for the NPA [New People's Army] hit men convicted of the serial killing of the servicemen sometime in 1990. Around four soldiers and officers were said to have been rubbed out in attacks reminiscent of Sparrow operations.

The U.S. government, or any government for that matter, is within its right to demand that the rights of its citizens be fully protected while in a foreign country. While serving their tenure in the Philippines, members of the U.S. military had been subject to "terrorist" attack by rebels who regarded their presence as intervention in the country's internal affairs.

The problem of the servicemen's security of course no longer exists with the closure of the bases and the pullout of American military forces. But no one can rule out that some GIs on shore leave will still be targets of rebel "justice" so long as Washington remains the villainous aggressor in their eyes.

With amnesty on the agenda of the Ramos government, the fate of the Rowe case hangs in the balance although there are strong grounds to believe that the President will use the two convicted killers as pawns to mollify American indignation.

Even as the United States seeks to portray itself as the helpless victim of terrorist attacks, now is a good a time as any to recall that its military's human rights record in the Philippines is not exactly spotless.

One major R.P. [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. irritant that was never ironed out concerned the killings by American servicemen of Filipinos within or outside the bases parameters.

The incidents, numbering around 30, involved homicides and murders and were prevalent in the '50s and '60s. The Philippine government's insistence that it had criminal jurisdiction over the erring servicemen was, without exception, ignored by bases authorities.

The main culprit in the miscarriage of justice was a clause in a bilateral agreement that any member of the U.S. military who committed a crime against a Philippine national while in performance of his official duty was not answerable to the Philippine courts but to his military superiors.

In theory, when GIs ran over and killed Filipinos in vehicular accidents, they were supposed to be surrendered to Philippine authorities for proper legal disposition.

But in practice, the base commander routinely issued duty certificates to the erring servicemen regardless of whether they were on official duty at the time of the incidents—enabling them to escape the clutches of Philippine laws and subsequently be shipped home.

In one particularly controversial case, a chief petty officer shot and killed a teenaged boy in a forested area in Subic. His defense rested on his claim that he thought the victim was a wild boar.

Issued a duty certificate and sent home, the American thus evaded responsibility for his criminal act which bruised nationalist sensibilities. The incident touched off violent demonstrations in front of the U.S. Embassy and years later, inspired the movie "Minsa'y Isang Gamu-Gamu [Once a Moth]."

The sorriest part of it all was that the Philippine Government was made to play the fool's part as it couldn't protect the rights of its citizens on its own soil. Surely, this was one of the wages of special relations.

In keeping with their sense of justice and fair play though, the base commanders handed out indemnity checks to the families of the victims. How could the impoverished kinsmen refuse when the money was equal to years of what they could earn as scavengers in the Crow Valley dump sites?

Indeed, special relations were responsible for the knotty jurisdiction issue that hounded bilateral relations. For how else explain the fact [as published] that in other countries that maintained U.S. bases, local statutes were applied to servicemen who ran afoul of their law? In short: no special treatment, no special relations.

One of the bright sides to hosting no more bases is the removal of affronts to the national pride. The latter phrase acquires a meaningful ring, translates into a living reality when no more mockeries to the sovereignty such as "duty certificates" and "wild boars" transpire.

When we entered into that ignominy called special relations, we missed out on Rizal's [Dr. Jose Rizal—national hero] admonition, "There are no masters where there are no slaves."

Thailand

Trade Union Bill Approved 'To Appease' U.S.

BK0112013193 Bangkok THE NATION in English
1 Dec 93 p A2

[Text] The Cabinet yesterday approved a Labour Ministry bill allowing state enterprise employees to form trade unions but banning all strikes and lockouts, Government spokeswoman Sudarat Keyuraphan said.

She said the bill proposes a national arbitration committee to settle labour disputes between state firm unionists and their management without allowing the workers to lay down tools or the employers to lock out employees.

The bill was passed to the Juridical Council for scrutiny before being tabled to the House of Representatives.

A Government House source has said the Commerce Ministry would push for the passage of the bill in its first reading before Dec 15 to appease the United States.

The United States is due to decide by Dec 15 whether to cut or renew tariff benefits under the generalized system of preferences (GSP) applying to several hundred Thai products.

Acting on requests by international labour organizations which allege rampant labour abuses in Thailand, Washington threatened to cut GSP privileges unless the government allowed state enterprises to set up unions. State firm unions were dissolved after the 1991 coup.

Outlawing the state firm unions effectively deprived state workers of the right to strike. In the past, powerful state enterprise unions used the right to strike, or to call "general assemblies", to press demands for pay rises or improve conditions.

According to Sudarat, a tripartite arbitration panel would include five representatives each from the government, employers and unions.

The labour minister would become chairman of the panel, in addition to the five government representatives.

Each state firm would have its own arbitration committee whose members would come from employers and workers only. It would be allowed to negotiate disputes between the two sides. Dead-locked disputes would later be brought before the national arbitration panel.

The bill would also allow state enterprise unions to form their own umbrella group or a federation if its membership included at least 10 unions. However, the bill allows only one state firm federation.

The bill would also allow state firm unionists to be members of private sector labour umbrella groups.

Earlier, the Interior Ministry proposed a similar bill to amend the State Firm Employees Relations Act to allow the workers to set up unions.

The Interior bill was much criticized because it would not allow state firm unionists to become members of private sector labour organizations.

Having state firm unionists as members, the private labour umbrella groups are expected to become more powerful, which would help them to press for better benefits for workers, including minimum daily wages.

The Labour Ministry-sponsored bill would replace the State Firm Employees Relations Act and would be called the State Enterprise Labour Relations Act, according to Sudarat.

Deputy Labour Minister Phaithun Kaeothong said yesterday that although the workers would not be allowed to lay down tools, they would still have the right to hold general assemblies provided that they receive management permission first.

Key Points of Unions Bill Noted

BK0212015193 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
2 Dec 93 p 3

[Text] The newly proposed bill to settle disputes between state enterprise unions and their management has been approved by the Cabinet. The salient points of the bill are as follows:

- Abolish the State Enterprise Relations Act 1991 and the State Enterprise Relations Committee.
- Form the State Enterprise Labour Relations Committee which consists of five members each from state officials, labour unions and employers. The committee will work under the supervision of five advisers and the chairmanship of the Labour and Social Welfare Minister to handle matters of money in employment agreements, judge the dispute and appoint an arbitration committee before a judgment is reached.
- Establish an Activity Relations Committee which consists of the chairman who comes from the State Enterprise Committee plus around five to nine in equal numbers each from employers' and labour union representatives to carry out the management of the state enterprise excluding negotiations.
- Negotiations on any dispute can be filed 30 to 90 days before delivery of the final judgment by the committee. Both parties should begin negotiations within five days from the date the issue was filed. If the dispute is not money-related, the conclusion reached between the two parties will be effective immediately. If it is money-related and within the power of the state enterprise, the employers and the labour unions can instantly solve the dispute. If not, the state enterprise has to seek the State Enterprise Labour Committee's consideration.

- Dispute settlement should be made in writing and registered with the registrar. The settlement will be effective within a specified period but not more than three years. If there is no time limit, the settlement will be effective for one year until the new settlement can be concluded.
- A labour dispute, when there is no negotiation or no agreement can be reached, will be sent to the arbitration committee within 72 hours and is to be solved in 10 days. A deadlocked dispute should be forwarded to the State Enterprise Labour Union Relations Committee for final consideration within 15 days from the date the dispute cannot be settled. The committee will have 90 days to rule on the issue.
- The final judgment of the committee is considered absolute and will be effective for one year from that date. If there is no other renegotiation, the final judgment will be effective for one year.
- Employers cannot shut down their operation nor can the employees stage a strike.
- Ten or more labour unions can be joined to form the "State Enterprise Labour Federation." Only one such federation can be established to join the Private Employees Council.
- Employees are to be protected from improper behaviour by employers and other people, according to the Unjust Action Provision of the State Enterprise Labour Relations Act dated 1975. Employees can file a complaint to the State Enterprise Labour Relations Committee for compensation from the employer and they can directly take legal action against the non-employer agent.
- State enterprises unable to abide by the rules stipulated by the State Enterprise Labour Relations Committee will result in those responsible being imprisoned for a month or be fined 1,000 baht or both.
- Any state enterprise or labour union representative who takes a bribe to distort facts or benefits of the parties concerned will be imprisoned for five years or be fined around 10,000 baht or both.
- Those who do not comply with the agreements or the final judgment of the State Enterprise Labour Relations Committee will be jailed for one month or be fined 1,000 baht or both.

Chuan's Foreign Policy, Stature Viewed

BK0212013193 Bangkok THE NATION in English
2 Dec 93 p A2

[Report by the Political Desk: "Foreign affair adds stature to premier's picture back home"]

[Text] Newspaper cartoonists often reflect the country's moods. And they again made a consensus after Prime Minister Chuan Likphai returned from the United States last week.

Their messages were more than encouraging for the Democrat leader, who after a short-lived inauguration euphoria last year had to brave daily press criticism focused on his "passive character".

Now, hailed by President Bill Clinton as a champion of democracy, Chuan came back home to warm media embraces—at the expense of the opposition.

The new honeymoon could again easily evaporate. But many political commentators believe the big shot in the arm Clinton gave Chuan will have long-lasting impact on Thai politics, though much depends on whether Chuan can capitalize on it.

What the prime minister gained from the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (Apec) summit was largely abstract but it gave him much-needed reinforcement of what propelled him to the top office—an image of a man of integrity and honesty.

Clinton's remarks reminded Chuan's critics that despite an apparently lack-lustre air, the prime minister remains the country's top choice. Moreover, the success of his visit was a big snub for opposition MPs, who had lectured Chuan on foreign affairs.

Senator Phichai Watsanasong said: "Among Thai politicians, Chuan's great advantage is that he does not have an inferiority complex whenever he has to meet foreign leaders. In the eyes of the international community Thailand is now sincere in guaranteeing human rights, in nurturing democracy and in preserving the environment. I will give Chuan an A-plus as far as democracy is concerned."

Other academics interviewed agreed that Chuan's image has become a valuable political weapon again following the US trip.

"Despite all the shortcomings, Chuan has succeeded in creating a positive image for the country," commented Prof Khian Thirawit, a Chulalongkorn University's political scientist. An ordinary man who fought through democratic means, and became prime minister against the backdrop of an anti-military revolt, the Democrat leader suited the international imagination of a third-world hero, he said.

"He is not a military man or from the upper classes. Although he graduated with only a bachelors degree (in law), he speaks fine English, as suggested by his occasional speeches in English," Khian, an expert on international relations, told THE NATION.

Khian urged the Chuan government to pursue the diplomacy of former foreign minister Asa Sarasin, "who talked little but worked hard". The lecturer also warned

the prime minister not to allow the Apec summit events to create a rift between Thailand and its closest neighbour, Malaysia.

Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamed did not attend the informal Apec gathering in Seattle last month and was wary of Washington's plan to adjust the consultative nature of Apec into a more obligatory forum for international trade agreements.

Associate [Assoc] Prof Thanasarit Satawethin, a political scientist from Ramkhamhaeng University, believes that with the Blake Island success, Chuan is now ready to be more assertive in foreign affairs.

Thailand will host an Asean Regional Forum next year and that will give the prime minister another opportunity to re-affirm his presence in the international arena, Thanasarit said. Furthermore, Thailand's membership of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), will provide Chuan with "more grounds to play around" internationally.

"I think Chuan is prepared to be on the offensive. He wants to prove that his foreign policy is not inferior to those of the Chatchai government and the Anan administration," said Thanasarit, chairperson of Ramkhamhaeng's international relations studies.

Opposition MPs were paying for the scorn they heaped on Chuan regarding foreign affairs, said Thanasarit. "The one who lost face was Chat Phatthana Party leader Chatchai Chunhawan who said earlier that Thailand's participation in NAM would irk the United States," he said.

Thanasarit joined another academic, Assoc Prof Wisut Phothisaen, former dean of the Thammasat University's Political Science Faculty, in lauding the Chuan administration's "improved" performance in international affairs.

"In the eyes of the Western countries, the Thai government has tried to preserve democracy," Wisut said. "Many other foreign affairs also turned out satisfactory and there is not much to worry about now."

But the interviewed academics were of the same opinion that if Chuan remained aloof from domestic affairs he would soon let what he gained from Seattle slip away.

"He needs to work out some bold ideas, like former prime minister Chatchai Chunhawan's policy of transforming the war-torn Indochina into a trade zone," said Phichai.

Chatchai's son and personal adviser, Kraisaak Chunhawan, could not agree more. Lashing out at the Democrat leader, Kraisaak said Chuan lacks a proficient advisory team and has failed to continue good initiatives of previous governments, including Chatchai's Indochina policy.

"Our policy on Indochina should have been an efficient bargaining tool with the United States and the European Community, but nothing came out of the recent Apec meeting," Kraisaak said.

He said he is dissatisfied with Chuan's performance on many foreign affairs, such as human rights. Many Burmese students are still imprisoned and Thai businessmen in Cambodia are not taken care of by the government, he added.

Referring to the Apec summit, he said the meeting was fruitless to Thailand.

"Chuan has got only one thing from the meeting—he was photographed with US President Clinton. There was nothing other than that."

It was the Philippines, and not Thailand, which gained from the Apec meeting because foreign investors were now going to that country, he said.

As for President Clinton's admiration for Chuan in inviting Tibetan spiritual leader Dalai Lama to come to Bangkok, Kraisaak said Thailand, allowing the Dalai Lama's visit, was "unconsciously used" as a tool by the United States to criticize China.

Government spokesman Aphisit We'chachiwa told reporters that Chuan is acceptable to foreign leaders because of his past role in fighting for democracy, his clean image and his effort to rule the country by law.

These three factors, he said, are the prime minister's strong-points which make other countries realize Thailand's sincerity to settle internal problems.

"His success in the Apec summit proves that he can go international, and proudly," the spokesman said.

Cambodia To Lift Log Export Ban 'Temporarily'

*BK0212014993 Bangkok THE NATION in English
2 Dec 93 p A1*

[Text] The Cambodian government has agreed temporarily to lift its ban on log exports to allow the removal of logs cut before the law was implemented, a Thai Foreign Ministry spokesman announced.

Rawi Hongraphat said Cambodian officials had informed the Thai embassy in Phnom Penh of the decision. Loggers would have until Jan 1 to move previously felled logs out of Cambodia.

Applications would be considered on a case by case basis.

After the New Year, timber exports would be limited to processed wood, plywood and wooden furniture.

Loggers were forced to leave a large number of cut logs in western Cambodia when a ban on the export of unprocessed logs became effective on Jan 1 this year, causing large financial losses.

Saudi Charge Comments on Relations Prospects

BK0212140993 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1200 GMT 2 Dec 93

[Text] Mohamad Said Khoja, the Saudi charge d'affaires, called on Dr. Krasae Chanawong, the House Foreign Affairs Commission chairman, to hand over evidence in cases involving Saudi victims and offer information which could aid in solving the cases. On the purpose of the meeting, the Saudi official said relations between Thailand and his country will be restored to the ambassadorial level only if there is progress in the cases. Concerning permission for Thais to travel to his country, the Saudi official said his country already allowed visits by people from this region.

Dr. Krasae said the evidence supplied by the Saudi charge amounted to newspaper pictures showing pieces of jewelry which had been retrieved by the police. Only one-third of the missing jewelry was handed over to the Saudi Government. Krasae expressed hope that the government, permanent secretary for interior, and the acting police chief would expedite a solution to the cases.

Vietnam

Do Muoi Receives Chinese Party Delegation

BK3011152393 Hanoi VNA in English 1508 GMT 30 Nov 93

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 30—Party General Secretary Do Muoi received here this afternoon the visiting delegation of the Communist Party of China (CPC) led by Ding Guangen, Politburo member and secretary of the CPC Central Committee.

The Chinese party official, Mr. Ding Guangen, conveyed to the Vietnamese party leader and other party and government leaders the best greetings from Mr. Jiang Zemin and other Chinese party and state leaders. He informed the party chief of the Chinese people's great efforts to continue promoting the reform and open-door policy which aim to develop economy, improve people's living conditions and build a prosperous country.

He also greeted the Vietnamese people for their achievements recorded in the renovation process. He said that the relations between the two parties and the people of the two closely neighbouring countries have seen fine development and that the Chinese party, government and people are determined to consolidate and promote the time-honoured traditional friendship and multi-sided cooperation between the two countries.

For his part, General Secretary Do Muoi welcomed the Chinese party delegation's visit. He informed the delegation of the situation in Vietnam and the results and difficulties in the implementation of socio-economic tasks in the new stage.

The Vietnamese party leader spoke highly of the great achievements recorded by the Chinese people in the

reform and as a result of the open-door policy, describing the achievements as precious experience to the Vietnamese people's national construction.

He affirmed that the party, the state and the people of Vietnam would persist in their efforts to foster and develop the traditional relationship and multi-sided cooperation with China. He wished that the two countries with many similarities would increase contacts and exchanges in order to develop the relationship, expand the cooperation and together settle outstanding issues left behind by the history or newly-emerged issues.

General Secretary Do Muoi asked the Chinese party delegation to convey his greetings to Mr Jiang Zemin and other state and party leaders of China.

Cao Bang Province Reopens Gate at PRC Border

BK0112142793 Hanoi VNA in English 1414 GMT 1 Dec 93

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec. 1—Ta Lung-Shui Kou border gate was re-opened today by Cao Bang Province.

A 70.4m-long and 7m-wide bridge named Ta Lung across the Bac Vong River linking Ta Lung Border Gate (Vietnam) with Shui Kou Border Gate (China) was opened to traffic today. The bridge was built from March 20-June 20, 1993, with capital invested by Cao Bang and Guangxi Provinces.

The same day, a ceremony was held in the Chuang Autonomous Region (Guangxi Province) to inaugurate the said bridge and reopen Shui Kou Border Gate.

Indonesia Opens Consulate in Ho Chi Minh City

BK0212060393 Hanoi VNA in English 0558 GMT 2 Dec 93

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec. 2—The Consulate General of the Republic of Indonesia opened in Ho Chi Minh City on Nov. 30 in the charge of Mr. Zainudin Nasution.

Speaking at the reception marking the event, Indonesian Ambassador Juana expressed hope that the opening of the consulate general would contribute to the strengthening of economic and cultural ties and the long-standing friendship between Indonesia and Vietnam.

NHAN DAN Editorial Marks Lao National Day

BK0212062393 Hanoi VNA in English 0612 GMT 2 Dec 93

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec. 2—The establishment of the Democratic People's Republic of Laos on Dec. 2nd, 1975 was a significant historical event, affirming the glorious success of the protracted and arduous revolutionary struggle of the Lao people for peace, independence, freedom, and social progress, says the national daily NHAN DAN in an editorial today to mark Laos's national day (Dec. 2nd).

The paper recalls the great achievements recorded by the Lao people in their national construction and defence over the past 18 years and highlights the Lao people's efforts to continue their policy of renovation, and make full use the country's implementing its socio-economic development strategy to the year 2000.

The prestige of the Democratic People's Republic of Laos has been increased in the international arena, the paper says. It praises the foreign policy of peace, independence, friendship and cooperation of Laos, which, it

says, has positively contributed to the cause of peace, stability, cooperation and development in Southeast Asia.

Regarding the relationship between Vietnam and Laos, the paper recalls that during President Le Duc Anh's official friendship visit to Laos in early last November, the two countries reaffirmed the determination of the two parties and peoples to continue striving for the maintenance and promotion their special friendship and solidarity in the basic and long-term interests of each country, and for peace, friendship, cooperation and development in the region and all over the world.

Australia

Keating Writes Letter to Mahathir To End 'Row'

BK0212075893 Hong Kong AFP in English 0743 GMT
2 Dec 93

[Text] Sydney, Dec 2 (AFP)—Australian Prime Minister Paul Keating sought Thursday to settle his row with Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamed by writing to him to say he did not mean to offend him by describing him as "recalcitrant".

A spokesman for Keating said he also stated in the letter that the issue had been blown out of proportion and it was not in the long-term interests of either Australia or Malaysia for the squabble to continue.

A statement issued for Keating said his remarks at the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) summit in Seattle were intended not to cause offence, but to make clear his view that it was up to Mahathir if he chose not to attend.

The letter pointed out: "The prime minister's remarks in Seattle were not calculated to give offence to Dr Mahathir."

"Rather, they were made to make clear that it was a decision for Malaysia and Dr Mahathir if Malaysia wished to absent itself from the APEC meeting and that Australia had clear design interests in the architecture of APEC, interests which it would defend vigorously."

"The prime minister considers that this issue can only be settled if both countries are willing to put it behind them."

Keating's letter followed pressure from some elements of the Malaysian government—though not Mahathir himself—for an apology for remarks describing the Malaysian leader as recalcitrant for boycotting the summit.

Keating had made clear in a television interview earlier this week that he had no intention of apologising, but said his criticism was merely part of what he called "the rough and tumble" of international politics and there had been no damage to bilateral relations.

He stopped well short of an apology in the letter, but pointed out that he valued Australia's relationship with Malaysia and wanted to build on it.

The statement said the Malaysian government had made no official protest to Australia and, according to the

Malaysian Foreign Ministry, had "taken no action to downgrade the relationship."

"We welcome this and believe it is appropriate."

His statement said Canberra had made official and high-level representations to Malaysia through the High Commissioner in Kuala Lumpur and to the Malaysian High Commissioner in Canberra.

Keating said in his letter that he accepted that on some issues Australia and Malaysia would not see eye to eye.

The statement said the letter had underlined the following points:

"Both governments need to avoid a situation in which the media is setting the tone of the relationship."

"We hope that both governments will act in a way which clearly draws a line under what has happened and avoids any further deterioration in the relationship or any slide into tit-for-tat retaliation."

Government To Provide Emergency Aid to Sudan

BK3011075893 Melbourne Radio Australia in English
0500 GMT 30 Nov 93

[Text] Australia will provide \$2.5 million for emergency relief activities in Sudan. Federal Development Cooperation Minister Gordon Bilney says the tragedy of 10 years of conflict, famine, and disease in Sudan has resulted in the deaths of more than one million people. Mr. Bilney said 800,000 people in the African nation desperately need food aid and an estimated 700,000 need assistance with feeds, farming tools, and fishing nets to help them survive. The emergency relief will be distributed through UNICEF and Australian and international nongovernment organizations.

Western Samoa

Government Rejects Attempts To Block New Tax

BK0212000493 Hong Kong AFP in English 2250 GMT
1 Dec 93

[Text] Apia, Dec 1 (AFP)—An opposition motion to block the introduction of a new sales tax because of growing poverty resulting from a taro blight was rejected here Tuesday by the government.

Since the government passed legislation to bring in a goods and services tax from next month, Western Samoa has been hit by the blight which is rapidly destroying the country's main staple food, both domestically and for export.

Opposition leader Tupua Tamasese told parliament the blight-induced poverty was causing increased theft and violence in his constituency.

When the tax law was passed the blight outbreak was unforeseen, he said. Opposition front-bencher Letiu Tamatoa said he had never seen Western Samoa in such dire straits.

Taro was vital at formal occasions, he said, but in his constituency people attending a pastor's funeral had been served boiled bananas, and he said his family was

"reduced" to eating rice for their main Sunday meal. In Samoa eating rice is seen as among the ultimate in laziness.

Another MP Le Mamea Ropati said coconut and cocoa crops had not yet recovered from a series of cyclones and people in villages had no other sources of money.

But Prime Minister Tofilau Eti Alesana rejected the attempt to halt the tax and said there were plenty of alternatives, including bananas and yams.

The blight was not new, he said, but was now more widespread "probably because of our sins."

